The Standard

WEEKLY PACKET EDITION

No 1,837 | BUENOS AIRES, MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1897 | PRICE 20 CENTS | YEAR XXXVII

Telegrams

(Per Havas Agency.)

Paris, 6th—In consequence of an article published by Deputy Mirman in his paper, in which an attack was made on Deputy Thomson of Constantina, Algiers, the latter challenged M. Mirman to a duel. The two Deputies fought this morning, and M. Levi Mirman was wounded in an arm.

Grenoble, 6th—The river Morge has overflowed its banks, and inundated a great part of the city of Voiron. A very large number of factories have been seriously damaged causing losses calculated at 10 million francs. Workmen to the number of 2000 have been thrown out of employment. Up to the present only one life is known to have been lost.

Athens, 6th—Queen Olga, and the Crown Princess returned here to-day.

Premier Ralli has announced that he will shortly summon the Chamber to assemble, and will ask for a vote of confidence.

News has arrived from Crete that a war-vessel of one of the Great Powers captured to-day, in Cretan waters, a Greek sailing vessel conveying on board a large body of armed Greeks, amongst whom was the son of Colonel Manos.

New York, 6th—The accounts received from Cuba all agree in representing the insurgents as unable to continue the struggle beyond the autumn, and that early next winter the island will be definitely restored to tranquility.

Madrid, 6th—The Ministerial crisis has just been solved in an unexpected manner. The Queen Regent has confirmed Señor Cánovas del Castillo in his post as Prime Minister, and consequently the Cabinet and the present policy of Spain will continue unaltered.

Rome, 6th—On the occasion of the Statute fetes, to-day, King Humbert, accompanied by the Royal family, and the King of Siam, reviewed on the "Prati di Castillo" the troops in garrison. An enormous crowd was present and enthusiastically cheered the Sovereigns.

THIS MORNING'S TELEGRAMS.

(Received after Midnight.)

Grenoble, 6th—This afternoon other victims of the inundation have been recovered, but many persons are missing. Great misery prevails among the operatives as large numbers are homeless and without employment.

Barcelona, 6th—A dynamite bomb was thrown to-day, by an unknown hand, into the house of a Municipal Councillor, but, though much damage was done to property no one was injured.

Athens, 6th—The Turks are accused of committing fearful atrocities in Epirus and the City of Arta.

The Greek Government, in its desire to comply with the wishes of the Powers, has taken meausures to prevent armed bands from leaving for Crete to join the insurgents.

Paris, 6th—The Italian Colony here celebrated to-day the anniversary of the Statute. Many prominent Frenchmen were present at the banquet given to-night, and most friendly toasts were drunk to King Humbert and M. Fauvre and to the union of all the Latin nations.

Havannah, 6th—It is officially announced that several encounters, all favourable to the Royal arms, were fought to-day. In one of them the rebels, led by Maximo Gomez in person, lost 96 killed and many wounded. Gomez fled, whither is not known. Insurgents to the number of 129 have surrendered themselves. It is generally believed that these triumphs will precipitate the long desired restoration of peace to Cuba.

REVIEW.

Since our last Review some pressure has been exerted upon the National Government to take up the several settlements of the provinces with their foreign creditors. This is but common justice in the case of those provinces whose foreign loans are indirectly guaranteed by holdings of National 4½ % Free Banking Bonds. Our readers may remember that nearly all the provinces succeeded in launching foreign loans to start Free Banks which had these National Bonds as guarantee. But for these National Bonds many of the provinces could not have raised a single dollar abroad. There is, therefore, a moral obligation on the part of the Nation to hand over these bonds to the provinces or exchange them under the terms of the settlements already made between the provinces and their creditors. A case in point is Santa Fé, which went before the Senate this week. Were the Santa Fé settlement accepted by the National Government that province could breathe again, the creditors would be paid at last, and the Nation would not be burdened with any more debt service than it is obliged to meet already.

The province of Buenos Ayres is also before the National Government, begging for a ratification of the settlement with its foreign creditors; but Buenos Ayres is not entitled to such strong claims as Santa Fe: Buenos Ayres has forfeited its National Guarantee Bonds, and can only appeal to the generosity of the Nation in its proposed settlement, full particulars of which will be found in another column.

Both these instances show that the so-called Resumption of the Service on the National Debt will now be followed up by a crusade in Congress in favor of a final settlement or conversion of the provincial foreign debts. This is a very knotty question, and all that we can gather for the moment is that the nominal service on the National Guarantee Bonds of the provinces will soon be transformed into a stern and practical service. This implies an extra burden on the Nation; but that burden is plausible, as the national credit would be much improved. Minister Escalante is silent, but he is in a brown study over the matter.

Affairs in the market at large have not been improved by this threatened complication in the finances of the Government. The commercial crisis appears to have reached its climax, and the daily list of failures is no longer so formidable, but the market has been rudely shaken, more so in fact than might be gleaned from the guarded statements in our own columns and in the press in general. We have seen the worst in April and May, and now we roll back fast into the advent of the busy season with all its hopes of improved prospects. The experience of this half-year has taught us that we can weather successive losses of crops as long as the pastoral production is not injured, but we dread the effects upon this market of another bad year in wheat and maize.

Locusts are already in the field all over the North of the Republic, and in all human probability we shall have another visitation of the scourge this year. The Government have drawn up a Bill asking for ample funds to meet the emergency and for authority to call out the National Guards to repel the invaders. In this connection we may mention the arrival of Professor Lawrence Bruner, a well-known American entomologist and specialist in locust warfare, whose services have been engaged by the Merchants' Locust Investigation Committee. Mr. Bruner will begin operations at once, collecting all the materials furnished by the Committee. The Argentine Government are resolved to help the Committee and Professor Bruner in every way.

Congress has made a fresh grant of funds to supply needy colonists with seed, and, according to accounts from this province and from the South of Santa Fé, the land under cultivation is greater than last year. The season in Buenos Ayres has been so far very good, both in farming and tillage, excepting maize. The South of the Province has fared very well. Wool, wheat, maize, flour, linseed, sugar, are going forward slowly. The wool season is drawing to a close, and the stock in the market is low.

The gold market still lingers between 190 % and 200 % premium. There is a lifeless speculation, and the tendency is downward. Exchange market is also very dull; about 30,000 sovereigns were shipped to Rio this week. We quote the following rates:—

London—47⅞ d.
Paris—5 fcs.
Antwerp—5,01½
Hamburg—4,08 mks.

SPORT.

RACING IN THE PARK.

At last the Jockey Club have had another ideal day for racing, and with the weather breathing rather early spring than late autumn and a splendid card, the attendance was, of course, of the huge order, filling up the stands to the full. The classic excited intense interest, as well it might when we saw Purran, Alacran, Pitanga, Alcaide, Blue Boat, Pergamino, Ney, Sebastopol and others of minor note file past, a goodly, shapely lot, all with splendid certificates and in splendid trim. The money, of course, went on freely for the Cardos pair, Purran and Pitanga, but it was misplaced confidence, as the stakes fell to a despised outsider in Blue Boat with his stable companion Alcaide a very good second. In fact the latter was the hero of the race, as he made all the running and shook off both Talma and Pitanga very easily. Purran never showed at all, and Alacran, though he ran prominently the greater part of the journey, finished very disappointingly. Though the victory of an outsider can never be a very popular win the public was not sorry to see the Indecis badluck beginning to turn, Mr. Brett, the trainer coming in for unstinted congratulation on a splendid victory, which must have been all the more grateful as he is credited with having prompted Mr. Alvear to purchase or lease Blue-boat last year at a high figure. The other events do not call for much comment. Nemo beat a big, but sorry crowd of losers in the first and Kean of course had only to keep going to win the next in a canter. The long-distance proved a gift for Zig-Zag, who lay well up the first half of the journey, and had no difficulty in keeping her head in front afterwards. Orange won the colt's race cleverly, and Oriente the sprint in a pretty finish with Palmar. Tanger was the only absentee in the final which left us with 11 runners, of whom Oriol proved the best, bringing a good day's sport to an end.

The following are the details:

Premio Calandria.

For all horses of 3 years and over with one year's residence in the country and that, having run, have not won. Weight for age. Distance 1,400 mts. Prize $1,500 to the 1st and 150 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Kls.	
Ecurie Nautilus, Nemo, by El Amigo out of Navi Salvia	3	58	1
Petite Ecurie, Voltigeur	3	58	2
Stud Recuerdo, Indecisa	3	56	3

Also ran—Gnomo, Bristol, Margrullo (ex-San Jacinto), Zafarrancho II. Fallstaff, Cleveland II, Mundana, Belle Etoile, Waterwitch, Sorpresa, Hibernia, Azucena.

Azucena jumped right into her bridle from a straggling start, and took them along at a fair pace, Mangrullo, who had got off badly, running into second place entering the bend. Here, however, his bolt was shot and he gave way to Nemo, who followed Azucena to the stand, where he drew in front and went on to win by about 3 parts from Voltigeur who was about a length in front of Indecisa.

Sport—Nemo $7.32. Placé 3.58: Voltigeur 5.61. Indecisa 8.80.

Premio Esperanza.

For all two-year-olds that have not won. Weight 52 and 50 kilos. Distance 1,100 metres. Prize $1,700 to the 1st and 150 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Stud Los Cardos, Kean by Gay Hermit out of Jane Hading	2	52	1
Ecurie Juncal, Osado	2	52	2
Ecurie Radamés, Lanza Seca	2	50	3

Also ran—Huapi, Dear Boy, Julius Cæsar, La Destrier, Cancio, Hirondelle, Primavera, Leonor, Ancora, Mamita, Tu-Tora and Centella.

Kean was the quickest on his legs and making all his running won in a canter by a couple of lengths. Osado was an easy second and Centella a very good fourth.

Sport—Kean $5.51. Placé 3.41; Osado 5.68; Lanza Seca 4.52.

Premio Hipódromo Argentino.

For all horses. Weight for age. Prize $8000 to the 1st, 500 to the 2nd. Distance metres 1800.

	Yrs.	Kls.	
M.T. de Alvear, Blue Boat by King of Scotland out of Blue Wings	3	57	1
Ecurie Indecis, Alcaide	4	60½	2
Stud Paris, Ney	5	60½	3

Also ran—Argentino, Rosemary, Sebastopol, Orsino, Pergamino, Chaipuel, Alacran, Talma, Purran, Fauvette, Pitanga.

Alcaide was driven to the front from the fall of the flag, and took the lead with the Cardos pair and Pitanga at his heels. Rounding the top-bend Talma shot up to cut down the leader, and make play for his stable companion, but, though he got on terms turning into the back stretch, Alcaide held his pride of place stoutly, shaking Talma off at the crossing. From this point to the straight the order was Alcaide about a length and a quarter head of Talma, and Alacran with Pitanga at his neck just clear, behind him. Entering the straight Aguirre began to work up on Blue Boat whilst the two Cardos colts gave in. At the paddock Pitanga was called on for her effort, and she drew up to Alcaide's girths, but further could not get, whilst Blue Boat coming with a wetsail on the out side passed both easily, winning a fine race by a couple of lengths. Ney came with a late rush, and beat Pitanga by a neck for third honours.

Sport—Blue Boat $53.20. Placé 8.39. Alcaide 3.98. Ney 4.01.

Premio Eridan.

Handicap for all horses. Prize $2,200 to the 1st and $ 200 to the 2nd. Distance 2200 metres.

	Yrs.	Ks.	
Ecurie Radamés Zig-Zag, by Offenheil out of Glenshee	6	57	1
Stud Yuqueri's Yeruá	4	48	2
Stud Las Armas' Policeman	5	50	3

Also ran—Cantiniere, Otello, Stamboul, Rayon d'Or, Diosma, Salteador, Hugonote.

Otello settled down as pace maker with Zig-Zag at his heels, and the other bunched whipped in by Stamboul. There was no change in the order till the crossing was reached where Zig-Zag forged past taking along Policeman at her heels. There was no further change, as though Yerua split the pair, at the finish Zig-Zag won with great ease, a violent contrast to her last form. About half a length separated second and third, and Diosma was very close up fourth.

Sport—Zig-Zag $21,91. Placé 6,78. Yerua 5,35. Policeman 5,59.

Premio Buenos Aires.

For all 2-year-olds. Weight 52 and 50 kilos. 3 kilos extra to the winner of one race, 5 kilos to the winner of two, 7 kilos to the winner of 3 or more. Distance 1,300 metres. Prize $1,800 to the 1st and 200 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Kls.	
Gral. San Martin's Orange, by Orbit out of Courbature	2	52	1
Ecurie Semper Paratus's Pompeyo	2	52	2
Petite Ecurie's Nobleza	2	50	3

Also ran—Yanguetrú, 25 de Mayo, Pegaso, Cardo Negro, Efrain, and Onagh.

Onagh led her field to the bend where she compounded and retired, leaving Orange in command. At the stand Pompeyo challenged very determinedly, but never got quite on terms, and was beaten by half a length. Nobleza a very moderate third.

Sport—Orange $6.52, placé 3.63. Pompeyo 6.29, Nobleza 5.94.

Premio Mignonette.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1,100 metres. Prize $1,700 to the 1st and 150 to the second.

	Yrs	Kls	
Magna Domus's Oriente, by Orbit out of Adriana	3	49	1
Stud Palmar's Palmar	4	57	2
Ec. Argentino's Tanger	3	55	3

Also ran—Gipsy, Combate, Alma, Daza, Tanger, Voladora, Gavroche, Namuncurá, Grillon, Distinguido, Cristiana, Orleans, Daine and Sorpresa.

Cristiana with Grillon and Namuncurá at her heels, made play to the straight where Tanger shot through and led to the stand. Here Oriente and Palmar challenged, a very close finish between the pair ending in favour of Oriente by a neck. Tanger a good third.

Sport—Oriente $14.11, place 5.75; Palmar 9.42. Tanger 6.68.

Premio Tom-Pouce.

Handicap for all horses. Distance 1,800 metres. Prize $1,800 to the 1st and 150 to the 2nd.

	Yrs.	Kls.	
Ecurie Belgrano, Oriol by Orbit out of Himalaya	4	41½	1
Ecurie Prisionero, Eureka	4	57½	2
Stud Revolucion, Hugonote	3	47½	3

Also ran—Esfinge, Pick-Pocket, Ortegal, Vivas, Independiente, Malvina, Colonel Dorrego, Robespierre.

This race was run almost in the dark owing to most unaccountable delay in posting the Sport board. After an atrocious start Ortegal made all the running to the straight, where Eureka and Oriol challenged, a very close finish ending in favor of Oriol by a neck.

Sport—Oriol $42.03; placé 8.43.

FOOTBALL.

BELGRANO A. V. PALERMO A.C.

This league fixture was played off yesterday at Belgrano in lovely weather before a large and enthusiastic audience. From a spectator's point of view the game proved rather monotonous, as, in spite of the hard and plucky play of the visiting team, they were unable to score, owing to the magnificent defence of Belgrano's back division, who fully sustained the reputation they have earned this season. Goal after goal was scored by the home team until at half time the game stood 6-0 in their favour. The second half was even more disastrous to the visitors, 8 more goals being scored against them, the final result being 14 goals to nil in favour of Belgrano.

For the visiting team, Rugeroni at back, J. Campbell, Potter, and Levy forward played well. For Belgrano, it is hardly necessary to pick out individual play as the team appeared to be in very good form.

The following are the teams:

Belgrano A—
Goal—T. Allen.
Backs—T. Moore and H. W. Botting.
Half-backs—H. W. Roberts, J. Roy, T. Ibbitson.
Forwards—W. H. Harvey. H. Rugeroni, J. Baldock, G. L. Macfarlane, and J. Negron.

Palermo A.C.—
Goal—E. Potter.
Backs—A. J. Rugeroni and J. C. Lea.
Half-backs—T. Mullaly, D. Brett, J. McCulloch.
Forwards—R. Campbell, J. B. Campbell, G. Potter, E. Curran, and R. Levy.

Mrs. Wibberley kindly dispensed tea during the afternoon.

Mr J. W. Wilson undertook the arduous duties of referee, and gave satisfaction to both teams.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

B. AIRES v. LOMAS

This match was played at Lomas yesterday, before a very large number of spectators, who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the game, which at first seemed to be at the mercy of the Lomas team, but their opponents played up in splendid form during the second half, and the finish was most exciting.

Lomas won the toss and defended the Banfield goal, a strong wind blowing in their favor, B. Aires kicked off and in the scrum that followed, Rumboll got possession, and making a good run, Wright was compelled to touch down in self defence. From the kick off, both sides were speedily at work, and J. O. Anderson making a splendid pass to Lesslie Wilson, the latter ran in and gained first try for Lomas, which J. O. Anderson converted into a goal. Very shortly after J. O. again got possession and gained another try, which he again converted, making the score 2 goals to nothing, in favor of Lomas. The play now became very fast, both sides working their hardest. At length Rumboll got a good chance, but passed to J. O. A. by mistake. B. Aires now worked the ball into the Lomas quarters by a series of scrums, the last being close on the Lomas line, but after a very severe struggle the leather was once more carried into mid-field. B. Aires continued to press, and R. Anderson made a splendid run, but could not get in, and once more the ball was in front of the visitor's goal. A scrum ensued and the ball coming out, J. O. Anderson, who was on the watch, dropped a splendid goal. From the kick off, J. O. soon got hold and passed well to MacMorran who ran in, and from the kick, made the fourth goal, the score at half time standing 4 goals, 19 points to nothing, in favor of Lomas.

Changing ends, and with the wind in their favor, B. Aires seemed determined to retrieve their laurels and played a splendid game. A scrimmage in front of the Lomas goal resulted in a try for B.A. which R. Anderson converted into a goal. Play continued to be fast, B.A. attacking all the time, and Rumboll getting a good chance, ran in, but the try was not improved upon. Lomas now tried hard to increase their score, and a splendid piece of combination by Jacobs, Comber, and Mc Morran was nearly successful. Again Buenos Aires began to press, and Rumboll got in again, but the try was not improved upon. Just before time was called, Hunt ran in once more, but Rumboll, who took the kick, failed to convert, and the game resulted as follows:—

Lomas—3 goals, 1 dropped goal: 19 points.

Buenos Aires—1 goal, 3 tries: 14 points.

For Lomas, J.O. Anderson, Mc Morran, Lesslie Wilson, F. Jacobs, and Comber played excellently well, whilst for B. Aires E. L. Rumboll, R.E. Hunt, J.C. Bellamy, M.F. Gilderdale, and J. Hardman equally distinguished themselves.

Mr Corry Smith acted as referred to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

LAWN-TENNIS

FLORES ATHLETIC CLUB

We give below the result of the handicapping and drawing of the Flores Athletic Club's Lawn Tennis Tournament to be held on their ground at Caballito during the present month, the final rounds to be played off on the 9th July:—

CHAMPIONSHIP

Rev. R.F.F. Handcock v. A.P. Boyd.
T.V.M. Knox v. B.G. Henderson.
H. Tudor v. T.A.H. Forde.
F. Foster v. H.B. Anderson.

Note—
1st round to be played off on or before 17th June.
2nd round to be played off on or before 29th June.
3rd round to be played off on or before 8th July.
Final round to be played off on 9th July.

LADIES SINGLES.

Mrs. Leitch scr. v. Mrs. Huxtable + 3-6 15.
Miss Alice Bell + 3-6 15 v. Miss Holland 15-3.
Mrs. Boyd scr. v. Miss Agar + 3-16 15.

Note—
1st round to be played off on or before 17th June.
2nd round to be played off on or before 29th June.
3rd round to be played off on or before 8th July.
Final round to be played off on 9th July.
Owing to the few entries for this event there will only be one prize.

MIXED DOUBLE.

Miss Boadle and T.S. Boadle scr. v. Miss Agar and W. Agar scr.
Mr. and Mrs Boyd — 3-6 15 v. Miss Inglis and J.B. Fram + 15-3.
Miss Bell and T.V.M. Knox — 15-3 v. Mrs Leitch and F. Foster — 3-6 15.
Mrs Neild and R. Agar + 15 v. Mr. and Mrs Huxtable + 3-6 15.
Miss Holland and C.S. Holland + 15-3 v. Miss Bell and J.C. Bell + 15-3.
Miss Jacobs and T.A.H. Forde — 3-6 15 v. Miss H. Elliot and F. Francis + 15.

Note—
1st round to be played off on or before 17th June.
2nd round to be played off on or before 29th June.
3rd round to be played off on or before 8th July.
Final round to be played off on 9th July.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES (OPEN).

H. Tudor 15.3 v. A. Withington scr.
H. Schwind scr. v. B. Henderson scr.
S. J. Moore —2-6 15 v. E. Macadam + 15.
T. S. Boadle scr. v. F. Foster —15.
B. Verschoyle —30 v. A. Macmorran — 15.3.
A. Boyd —15.3 v. C. Edye + 15.
H. B. Anderson scr. v. A. M. Barton scratch.
L. Holt + 3-6 15 v. J. T. Leitch + 4-6 15.
H. H. Woodgate —15 v. B. B. Syer + 30.
E. Hunt + 2-6 15 v. J. T. Huxtable + 3-6 15.
C. Clarke + 2-6 15 v. C. H. Cumming scratch.
M. L. Runciman + 15.2 v. Francis + 3-6 15.
T. A. H. Forde scr. v. D. R. Henderson + 15.3.
W. Bell + 2-6 15 v. E. Wallis + 15.

Note—
1st round to be played off on or before 17th June.
2nd round to be played off on or before 24th June.
3rd round to be played off on or before 29th June.
4th round to be played off on or before 8th July.
Final round to be played off on 9th July.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES (OPEN).

T. A. H. Forde and S. Francis + 2.6 15 (a bye).
F. Foster and J. T. Leitch —2-6 15 v. C. Edye and S. J. Moore + 2-6 15.
J. C. Bell and E. B. Macadam + 15 v. A. Boyd and H. Tudor —15.3.
A. Leslie and H. Mohr Bell —4-6 15 v. C. Clarke and A. Withington scr.
C. S. Holland and W. Agar + 3-6 15 v. H. Woodgate and T. S. Boadle —3-6 15.
J. M. Bell and W. Bell + 3-6 15 v. R. E. Hunt and A. Macmorran —4-6 15.
M. L. Runciman and R. Agar + 15 v. J. T. Huxtable and B. G. Henderson + 2-6 15.
L. Holt and H. B. Anderson + 2-6 15 v. B. B. Syer and D. R. Henderson + 30.

Note—
1st round to be played off on or before 17th June.
2nd round to be played off on or before 29th June.
3rd round to be played off on or before 8th July.
Final round to be played off on 9th July.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES (MEMBERS).

Preliminary round—
H. Hume + 15 v. M. L. Runciman + 15.2.
H. B. Anderson scr. v. H. Tudor —15.3.
S. Francis + 3-6 15 v. R. Agar + 15.
B. B. Syer + 30 v. C. Clarke + 3-6 15.
E. B. Macadam + 15 v. D. R. Henderson + 15.3.
J. B. Faram + 15.2 v. T. A. H. Forde, scr.
W. H. Goddard + 3-6 15 v. F. Foster —15.
D. King + 15 v. B. G. Henderson.

First round—
J. M. Bell + 3-6 15 v. W. Agar —2-6 15.
J. T. Leitch + 3-6 15 v. T. S. Boadle, scratch.
A. Boyd —15.3 v. J. C. Bell + 15.2.
C. S. Holland + 15.2 v. J. T. Huxtable + 3-6 15.

Note—
Preliminary round to be played off on or before 17th June.
1st round to be played off on or before 24th June.
2nd round to be played off on or before 29th June.
3rd round to be played off on the 8th July.
Final round to be played off on the 9th.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The balm in Gilead was not "softer" than the ambient yesterday, thanks to the North wind, which has now prevailed steadily for a week, and will end probably in a crashing "temporal." Everybody and his wife, and children, was out of doors, enjoying the balmy day and the sundry amusements on the card.

Emperor William and his amiable consort hooted by the people!! Such was the tremendously sensational news from Berlin yesterday. People could scarcely believe it, and rubbed their eyes to see if they had read aright. It appears that the Emperor, doubtless from some whim, prohibited the access of the public to the review ground at Tempelhoff, where grand spring manœuvres are held every year, and the people enjoy them very much. The police were so severe in keeping the people from the ground that several of the latter were wounded. Neither in driving to or from the review was there a single cheer for their Majesties; on the contrary, the Emperor was frequently insulted, in return for which the police charged the crowd furiously. The Empress became very pale and nervous, and could be seen imploring the Emperor to return to the Castle. The Emperor gave the order to stop the review, and their Majesties then drove back to the Castle, but on the way a crowd of women placed themselves in front of the carriage and stopped it, shaking their fists at the Empress. One of them threw a petition at Her Majesty with such force, right into her face, that it knocked away her brooch, a superb portrait of her Royal grand-mother-in-law, set in diamonds and made a present to her by the Queen. This is the worst warning and lesson the wilful Kaiser has as yet received from his people, and is infinitely more serious than adverse votes in the Reichstag. To make matters worse, the Kaiser has again quarrelled with his brother, Prince Henry, because the latter counseled him to adopt a more friendly policy towards Great Britain and their grand-mother. The Emperor told him to "shut up", and never attempt to interfere in politics again. This is a very ugly state of things; and imperious William will have to be more careful, or he may eventually lose more than his popularity.

Old fashioned mother:—"I hope your fiancée will make a good home body Charlie? Do you think she knows anything about mending?" Charlie:—"About mending mother? Why, that is one of her strongest points. I've seen her mend a busted tyre in just 13 minutes by the watch."

Senator Morril of Vermont, speaking on one of the numerous Morgan Cuban motions on the 11th of May, among other things, declared that if the United States continued to champion the disputes of the South American Republics with European Nations, they would need an army and a fleet strong enough to eclipse all those who might offer opposition.

The Second to None again! His irrepressible Majesty is now engaged in thwarting President Faure's visit to Russia. His idea is to send a German squadron to salute President Faure and the French squadron escorting him to Russia. This would not be tolerated in France, so M. Faure must manage to get in some round-about way on "terra firma" to Holy Russia, where the Czar and all his subjects are most anxious to see him. What ludicrous positions international politics often put the great ones of the earth in? The Kaiser would give his eyes to see beautiful Paris, but dare not set foot there, and now President Faure's way to Russia by sea is stopped by a German squadron with the most polite and friendly intentions.

Immigration is rather flabby at present. It reached only 6,911 last month, including passengers via Montevideo. The disappointed Italians in Brazil are again coming here; there were 526 of them in May: Another singular feature in the past month's figures is that the females equalled the males, and, in the case of children surpassed them, a thing that has never occurred before.

The National Guard officers will have better and more profitable academy work this year than the slip-shod attempt to teach them last year. They will meet twice a week at the 'Mayorias' of their respective regiments, and will there be taught by competent officers. This will excite a spirit of emulation amongst the officers of each regiment that cannot fail to give excellent results.

The wide circle of private and public friends of Dr. Eduardo Costa, ex-Minister of the Interior, are very anxious about him, and the callers at his residence are innumerable. On Saturday night he was very bad, and his physicians were much alarmed, although they did not absolutely despair of the case.

That old topic the "Sanification" of the Boca is to the front again. To our certain knowledge the process of sanifying that highly unfashionable part of the city has been going on for the last fifteen years; but it never seems to make any progress that is visible to the naked eye.

The revolver is doomed, and the Mauser pistol will take its place. It is, of course, "made in Germany," holds 20 cartridges, is self cocking, and its penetrating power is tremendous. Another new invention is a house-painting machine, which is fast coming into general use in the United States. Soon there will be nothing left for man's hands to do, and he will probably have machines to eat, drink, and sleep for him.

The *Mañana* of La Plata says there is most tremendous exaggeration as to the damage to the Garibaldi and her leakage. There is only one hole of six centimetres through which the water enters, and the story of 17 tons of water entering every 24 hours is absurd, so says our colleague.

The approaching Scotch Bazaar promises to be a great success, though not intended to be on such a scale as the fine Show of last year. Nevertheless, it will not be much behind it, as the Committee have ordered a large supply of new articles from London. The following well-known ladies will preside at the different stalls :—

I.—FLOWER STALL.

Mrs. Cumming and Miss Cumming.

Assistants—Miss A. Yortson, Miss McLean, Miss Lilly Forrester, Miss Ethel Wallace, Miss Ellen Clark, Miss Darbyshire.

II—FANCY STALL

Colours: Green and White.

Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. Dorman, Mrs. Owen and Mrs. Showler.

Assistants: Miss Nicholson, Miss Waters, Miss K. Holtum, Miss A. McKechnie, Miss Fowler, Mr. J. McKechnie, Mr. E. N. Davies, Mr. F. W. Perry, Miss Dora Hartz, Miss F. Holtum, Miss McKechnie, Miss McNeill, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. J. N. Davies, Mr. Colquhoun.

III.—FANCY STALL.

Mrs Tulloch, Mrs Fleming, the Misses Riddle, and Miss L. Cowes.

Assistants: Miss Anderson, Mr. M. Mackintosh, Miss M. Fleming. Mr. Arch. Mackintosh.

IV.—FANCY STALL.

Colours: Pink and Green.

Mrs Brigham, Mrs Kay, Mrs Wood, Mrs Hogg, Mrs Anderson, and Miss E. Manson.

Assistants: Miss Kay, Miss Craig, Miss Dellano, Mr. J. Craig, Miss A. Kay, Miss Wood, Mr. M. M. Kay.

V.—FANCY STALL.

Colours—Red, White and Blue.

Mrs. Lawrie and Mrs. MacKinlay.

Assistants—Mrs McLuskie, Miss Lucy McKinlay, Miss Kate Laurie, Miss Aggie Lawrie, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Dobson, Miss Annie Lawrie, Miss Rosa Lawrie, Mr. Allen, Mr Miller, Mr Syer.

VI.—FISH POND.

Colours—Yellow and Black.

Mrs Higgins assisted by Miss Oxley.

VII—REFRESHMENT STALL.

Mrs Ferguson and assistants.

The Bazaar will be opened by the Hon. William A. C. Barrington, and closed by the Hon. W. I. Buchanan.

PROFESSOR PRESSINGER.

The retirement from active serviceus this well-known educationist affords of an opportunity for reviewing a career o singular usefulness. Thirty years of educational work qualify Mr. Pressinger to apply for his pension and rest; and as he stands on the threshold of that "blest retirement, friend to life's decline", we join his legion of former pupils, who to-day figure in the higher walks of life, in congratulating him and wishing him health and happiness.

Mr. Pressinger came out to this country in 1865, and together with Dr. Kyle, joined the Medical Corps of the Argentine Army under the orders of Dr. C. Molina. Prostrated by malaria, he left the service and returned to B. Ayres. It was then that he attracted the notice of the great Argentine statesman, Dr. Rawson, who, in 1867, sent him to San Juan as Professor of Natural Sciences. He rapidly distinguished himself. He installed the Laboratory and worked so well that the San Juan Government voted him a gold medal. We subsequently find him as Director of the High School for Boys, and later on as member and secretary of the San Juan Committee for the Cordoba Exhibition.

In 1873, Minister (afterwards President) Avellaneda selected him for the task of reorganizing the National College in Mendoza, in which mission he distinguished himself by earning the warm eulogy of Inspector Jose Maria Torres, and attracting the notice of Minister Leguizamon. But Prof. Pressinger grew tried of the Interior, and he returned to B. Ayres. He was at once appointed professor in the Military School. He held classes in other educational establishments. In 1876 he was appointed to a Chair in the National College here. We find him, moreover, teaching at the Normal School for Ladies, at St Joseph's College, Miss Conway's American School, the Salvador College, and other first class institutions.

While thus engaged in teaching the young idea, Mr. Pressinger found time to produce several important text-books. His grammar, written at the request of the Rector, at that time Dr. Alcorta, is generally adopted in public and private establishments.

Mr. Pressinger's connection with the English Literary Society is well known. He was several times chairman of the Committee. His lectures, which embraced historical, philological and scientific subjects, always attracted attention, and were, as a rule, highly flavored with originality and humor.

Loved and esteemed, Professor Pressinger retires from active service, but not from his friends, many of whom have studied under him. His former pupils figure to-day in the foremost ranks, and it must be a great source of satisfaction to him to know that he has thus contributed in no small measure to fashioning the ideas of the most prominent men in the Argentine Republic.

(WEEKLY ISSUE.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

London, 1st—Mr. Curzon, sub-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated this evening in the House of Commons that the question of autonomy for Crete would be settled as soon as peace had been restored between Turkey and Greece, a consummation which in his opinion would be very shortly realized.

London, 2nd—Eleven horses ran in the Epsom Derby to-day. An enormous crowd, larger than last year's, was present. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales personally congratulated the owner of Galtee More, winner of the race.

London, 3rd—Mr. John Dillon, the Irish member, asked to-day in the House of Commons that, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, a general amnesty should be granted to all those of his countrymen so long now in prison in connection with the political agitation of several years ago. Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Secretary for Ireland, replied that those in question were dynamiters, and not merely political prisoners as Mr. Dillon desired to allege, and consequently opposed any such amnesty as that proposed. The House has risen for the Whitsuntide recess, and will not reassemble till the 17th inst. nothing having been settled regarding Mr. Dillon's proposal.

London, 9th—It is announced from Cairo that on the 1st inst, a detachment of Egyptian cavalry and a large body of dervishes had a fight at Salamat. The Egyptians had eight killed and four wounded, amongst the latter an English Captain, named Peytons. The Dervishes were routed, leaving 15 dead on the field.

FRANCE.

Paris, 4th—The Russian Embassy in this capital has been officially informed that President Faure will, on the 25th July, leave Paris for St. Petersburg on a visit to the Emperor Nicholas.

AU TRIA

Vienna, 4th—Telegrams from Constantinople say that Turkey insists on the blockade of Volo being raised, during the armistice. The Greek Government agrees to this, provided the vessels entering the port be first searched by the Greek men-of-war, to see if they carry arms for the Turkish troops.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, 5th—The official paper *Novosti* protests energetically against the proposals made to the Turkish Government by several English shipyards to repair the Turkish fleet and build new ships for it of the most modern stamp. The *Novosti* sees great danger in the future if Turkey increases her naval strength, and says the Powers should prevent it.

SPAIN.

Madrid, 3rd—The Cánovas del Castillo Cabinet held its last sitting this afternoon, the Queen Regent presiding. The Premier explained to her Majesty the difficulties that had been encountered and begged that his resignation might be accepted. The Queen thereupon accepted the collective resignation of the Conservative Cabinet.

Madrid, 5th—The Queen Regent yesterday offered the post of Governor General of Cuba and the command of the forces on the island to Marshal Martinez Campos. The latter has accepted and will immediately leave for Cuba. The General stated that he was certain of pacifying the Island in a short time—so long as he was invested with ample authority. When Marshal Campos withdrew from the Palace it appeared settled that General Weyler was first to send his resignation by telegraph before the expiration of 48 hours. The majority of the Press opine that General Weyler's recall is imminent, whether he sends his resignation or not. The organs which have for the past few months been clamouring for the resignation of the present Governor express their satisfaction at the triumph obtained by the appointment of Marshal Campos. They at the same time bring serious charges against Cánovas del Castillo and General Weyler, declaring that the Premier's wish has been to get rid of Weyler, whose stay in Cuba was making the Government very unpopular.

UNITED STATES.

New York, 1st—A United States cruiser captured to-day off the coast of Florida the famous filibustering steamer Dauntless when it was about to leave for Cuba. It was the Dauntless that was to have conveyed the new expedition organised by the revolutionary committee in New York; and it is said that the authorities found on board a large quantity of military stores.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, 31st—The Sublime Porte insists on another armistice for 15 days, renewable if necessary, in order to negotiate with the Great Powers as to the conditions of peace with Greece. In a note addressed to-day to the Powers, the Sultan again expresses his ardent desire for peace with Greece.

Canea, 1st—The Admirals of the squadrons have to-day addressed a collective note to the leaders of the Cretan insurgents informing them that the Sultan, bowing to the decision of the Great Powers, had agreed to withdraw the Turkish forces now on the island; and expressing the hope that the Cretans would abstain from hostilities, awaiting in a calm attitude the ultimate solution of the pending question of autonomy.

Constantinople, 3rd—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers met to-day for the first time to discuss the terms of peace between Turkey and Greece. Ahmed Tewfik Pasha, Minister of the Sultan, was present at the sitting at which perfect harmony reigned. It is already announced that, in order to hasten the conclusion of a definite peace, no protocol will be drafted.

Constantinople, 4th—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have decided to send the Sultan a note to-morrow referring to the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Greece. The Russian Ambassador has been entrusted with drawing up the paragraphs referring to the fixing of the boundaries, while the French Ambassador will draw up the part of the note with regard to the conditions for Greek subjects resident in Turkey. The British Ambassador will fix the indemnity which the Greek Government is to pay Turkey.

GREECE.

Athens, 2nd—The Greek and Turkish Commissioners will sign another Armistice without fixing the date on which it is to expire. Meanwhile the negotiations for peace continue here and in Constantinople, and there is no doubt that a definite arrangement will be concluded within a very short time.

MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, 3rd.

A sailor of the Castine committed suicide by jumping over-board. He had been on a prolonged spree, from the effects of which it would have been supposed that a week on board had cured him.

I am informed that the U. S. S. Lancaster will leave for America before August; also that two more American warships are coming to this station.

Some of your colleagues publish a foolish story to the effect that the U.S.S. Yantic will be the first to enter the new Argentine graving dock. The Yantic left for home long ago.

Finance Minister has received several proposals for substitution of nickel money for the cumbrous copper coinage now in use, but will consider none of them until he hears from Sr. Beisso who went to Europe charged with a special mission to negotiate this affair upon the most advantageous terms.

Government is about to purchase four small steamers whose cost will not exceed $15,000 each. One small one, not to cost over $4000, is destined for postal service, to carry mails on board steamers, another for the health board in the port, the remaining two will be added to Comandancia General de Marina.

I have had a chat with Admiral Bayley, just back from the East Coast with the transport Vidiella. He brought 21 prisoners of war taken by Carabajal at battle of Castillos, and 3 political prisoners. He says he never saw prisoners so well treated as these. They fared as well as his own men. He reports everything quiet in Rocha.

Nacion continues attacking the women who are going about soliciting subscriptions for revolution. It says it has a list of them and of the persons who have subscribed, and threatens to publish it and adds that the patience of the Government is worn out with this sort of thing, and that it is determined to put a stop to it. That the fair solicitors have collected $15,000 under pretext of aiding the wounded, but have not contributed a cent of that sum for the purpose.

Commander Risso of the Artigas, who was so badly filled with bullets and cut up with sabres when that gunboat was taken by the rebels, completely recovered, visited the President and Minister of War, and was congratulated on his extraordinary recovery. The old sea-dog must have an iron constitution to survive such wounds.

This morning I was detained and came into town too late to go on board the Esmeralda. The Chilian Minister, Sr. Lira, took a number of friends off to lunch. One of your colleagues printed in English publishes an extraordinary telegram, lated June 1st, stating that President Borda entertained the Chilian naval officers at a banquet that evening. The President did not entertain them at any banquet, nor did he even see them until they called on him on June 2nd. The telegram in question must be a home-made product.

Mr. W. Kerr Connell, new manager of British Bank, took possession of his post to-day. Mr. Brooks, late manager, will leave for your City on the 10th to take up his post there. He will be much regretted in both business and social circles in this city, where he has make himself most popular.

Montevideo, June 5th.

Near Paysandú the Blancos made an attempt to blow up with dynamite a train conveying 8 companies of the 4th of Cazadores from Tacuarembó. Fortunately the prefect Sr. Giuffra, had the foresight to send an engine over the line before the train. As it passed the Curtiembre bridge the rebels fired a torpedo placed on the bridge: as there was no train behind the locomotive the explosion did little damage to either engine or bridge. Owing to darkness of night the conspirators did not see that it was as engine alone but fancied that it was the train with the troops.

The *Montevideo Times* states that the port commission, "thinking" that the disturbed state of the country might be a motive for the withdrawal of the tenders, communicated with representatives of the proponent and have secured the maintenance of the tender presented by Greenwood and Co. of London, represented here by Mr. Henderson. "Voilà comment on ecrit l'histoire". Our colleague does not read his STANDARD with sufficient attention or he would have learned that Greenwood and Co were long ago completely out of it in regard to the port contract, and that if the port is made it will be made by Pearson. Also that Sr. Harispuru represented Greenwood and Co. and that their technical representative was Mr. Baggaley.

Stand-by O'Gorman.

GOLD DURING MAY.

The month of May was singularly dull both in business and speculation. So far as gold is concerned, the month was disappointing. Dealers and others had framed some hopes at the end of April that the opening of Congress and the Message of the President of the Republic would put some life into affairs, and eventually a speculative movement took place in anticipation of the financial assurances expected from Minister Escalante. All these hopes were soon dashed to the ground, as neither President nor Minister made any declaration to startle the market or influence the march of the speculation. Irretrievable dullness was the chief feature of May, and, to judge by the present position and circumstances of the market, stagnation will continue in June.

It may be remarked that the big capitalists and dealers fight shy of the market, as they see no prospect of any heavy subsidence, no chance of large margins; not to mention that they are handicapped by a restriction of credit, owing to the distrust rampant in commercial circles. There is to-day no man in the Bolsa sufficiently venturesome to risk any large capital in gambling for differences, and we must await some such striking departures as signalized the end of Congress in 1896 to herald any speculative revival on Change. The resumption of the service on the debt is played out since last March, at least as a lever in the gold speculation, and nothing short of an attempt to resume paper issues or some other mad policy could now shake off the lethargy of gold gambling. We feel confident, however, that no such eventualities need be dreaded, and there is a conviction at large that we shall see gold linger in a dead-and-alive market at the same level as last month

The maximum range of fluctuations in May did not much exceed ten points; thus margins were small last month. The average price of gold during the month is a fraction lower than in April, but still nine points higher than last January. The following comparative table will show at a glance the march of the market since the beginning of the year:—

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May
	Prem.	Prem.	Prem.	Prem.	Prem.
1st	—	198 00	—	205 00	194 20
2nd	188 40	—	—	199 50	—
3rd	—	200 50	212 80	197 50	193 50
4th	184 30	199 80	209 50	—	193 00
5th	186 60	200 00	211 00	195 20	189 50
6th	—	202 00	211 00	197 70	191 00
7th	187 60	—	—	195 50	192 30
8th	187 80	209 50	209 00	198 80	195 00
9th	187 00	206 70	209 50	196 80	—
10th	—	205 50	209 00	194 70	201 00
11th	185 60	207 10	207 80	—	200 50
12th	185 40	210 80	207 90	194 80	201 50
13th	185 60	214 50	208 20	198 40	201 30
14th	185 30	—	—	195 50	199 00
15th	186 30	213 00	210 40	—	198 20
16th	186 70	215 50	211 40	—	—
17th	—	212 50	211 80	—	198 80
18th	188 10	212 50	211 80	—	200 30
19th	186 20	210 50	210 40	198 00	198 50
20th	187 80	210 50	208 50	202 50	197 50
21st	188 50	—	—	200 50	195 50
22nd	188 40	210 50	208 00	203 20	193 70
23rd	187 90	208 80	208 80	201 00	—
24th	—	208 80	210 30	202 00	194 60
25th	187 70	208 50	—	—	—
26th	188 40	213 00	208 50	197 80	195 50
27th	188 30	210 50	207 70	199 20	—
28th	188 10	—	—	195 00	195 30
29th	188 80	—	209 40	196 00	197 10
30th	190 90	—	208 70	195 00	—
31st	—	—	205 00	—	196 40

RESUMEN.

Highest	190 90	215 50	212 80	205 00	201 50
Lowest	183 40	193 00	205 00	194 70	189 50
Average	187 13	207 00	209 45	198 20	196 85

The tendency of the gold premium cannot be mistaken in the above table: the fall since last March has been slow, steady, irresistible, in spite of commercial embarrassments, of the fall in exchange rate and of collateral shipments of gold to Brazil and Europe. When we see gold declining in the midst of such difficult circumstances, we may take it for granted that the falling tendency springs from some very powerful cause, all the more significant as there is no heavy speculative movement to account for the decline.

So far as volume of speculation was concerned, gold was also very dull during May. The total amounts sold monthly since January compare as follows :—

Months	Sales of Gold
January	40,150,000
February	46,160,000
March	31,300,000
April	36,850,000
May	34,056,000

The daily movement of sales at the two rings during May was as follows :—

May	1st Ring	2nd Ring
	$ gold	$ gold
1st	1,041,90	374,000
3rd	924,000	490,000
4th	853,000	678,000
5th	937,000	680,650
6th	872,928	648,380
7th	785,000	580,380
8th	1,066,000	592,500
10th	1,154,000	635,000
11th	1,028,400	463,300
12th	886,000	483,300
13th	619,000	440,700
14th	774,000	553,000
15th	1,244,700	387,950
17th	882,500	330,000
18th	817,000	505,100
19th	710,000	622,500
20th	805,080	371,250
21st	942,000	531,194
22nd	1,162,000	290,785
24th	950,000	503,550
26th	773,000	369 250
28th	844,250	468,800
29th	939,500	563,550
31st	1,583,000	—
Total	22,54..,368	11,513,339

The daly average of sales of gold compares :—

	Daily Average
	$ gold
January	1,673,000
February	2,007,000
March	1,305,000
April	1,602,500
May	1,419,000

The prospects of the gold speculation during this month of June are so far satisfactory, as there is no reason to apprehend any violent fluctuation. In all probability the month will drag through with a stagnant market between 200% and 190% premium. The only danger is Congress, where bills may be submitted to obstruct the present financial policy of the Government, or to launch into fresh expenditure, thus supplying some leverage to speculation.

BRAZI-O-CHILIAN FLIRTATION.

The deep sensation caused throughout Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile by a political article from the pen of Dr. Ramirez, formerly Uruguayan Minister in Rio and at present editor of the Montevideo *Razon*, has assumed quite the proportions of an event. The cable has transmitted the article almost verbatim to the capital cities of the states just mentioned, opening the eyes of all to the true inwardness of the visit of the Chilian squadron to Rio and of the festivities organized on that occasion. It is not often that a political article, at least in South America, succeeds in rousing the ruling sections from that lethargic indifference into which the ease and egoism of government irresistibly drive them. It would be difficult, however, to determine whether the sensation caused by Dr. Ramirez's lucid exposition of Chilian intrigue and Brazilian sincerity be in reality a proof that the general interests of South American States are of greater moment than those of the men in power. Be that as it may, one thing is certain, and that is that a greater sensation has been caused than the discussion of a new loan or of the prospects of sugar protection, or any other matter of private interest, would have been likely to create.

Dr. Ramirez—and here we may point out that his authority on South American politics is well established—begins by calling attention to the visit and particularly the circumstances of the visit of the Argentine squadron two years ago to Rio. At that time great excitement prevailed. Certain high-handed proceedings of the Brazilian Government had roused the wrath of Italy, and an Italian squadron was on its way to Rio, bearing a royal commissioner, whose instructions were to impose certain humiliating conditions. Argentina at the moment might have had some reason to entertain a feeling of resentment towards Brazil, for she had lost a fine slice of territory through the adverse decision of the U. States President, the recognised arbitrator in the limit-dispute between the two countries. Furthermore, Argentina owes much of her prosperity and progress to the hundreds of thousands of Italian immigrants who have settled here. Nevertheless, the Argentine Government sent a powerful squadron to Rio to salute the Brazilian Flag. Dr. Ramirez points out, that although not a compromising word was uttered, still the Brazilians were led to understand that Argentina, however much she might injure her own interests, would never consent to any high-handed proceeding on the part of a European power. Hence the naval demonstration. The enthusiastic reception accorded to our officers is still fresh in the memory of all. The Government and the people joined in organizing festivities of a splendor unprecedented in South-American annals.

Turn we now to the reception given to the Chilian Squadron. The prime mover in carrying out a friendly demonstration was the Press. The Government at first refused to take part, on the ground that Congress was in recess and there was no money in the Treasury. Ultimately the President consented to give a ball in one of the Government buildings. In the meantime, the Chilians, on the shore of the Pacific, without waiting for a return-visit of a Brazilian squadron, and anxious to make Argentina believe in the existence of some "entente" with Brazil, began to organize public demonstrations in Valparaiso and Santiago. It is to be observed that these manifestations proved failures, that is the enthusiasm quickly subsided.

Dr. Ramirez proceeds to shew why this enthusiasm subsided. In Rio there is a military Club—a very powerful association, which conducted the revolution that upset the monarchy. The Club is so strong that no measure of importance can be taken without consulting it. It is significant that the Club refused to take part in the festivities organized for the reception of the Chilian Squadron. Why? Were the members of the Club enemies of Chile? No, since they sent a friendly message to the kindred institution in Chile. But they sent a still more friendly and more expressive message to Argentina. Furthermore, the Brazilian President, in his toast at the official banquet, warmly referred to the visit of the Argentine squadron, and one of the Cabinet Ministers said that Brazil was the friend, not of one, but of all. In reply the Chilian Minister stated that Chile was ready to defend Brazil *against any enemy*, a hint so significant that none could fail to understand its purport.

And thus Dr. Ramirez proves that Brazil will never consent to be Chile's ally, and that, consequently, all this Brazilophile ebullition on the other side of the Andes is bluff. There is no alliance between Chile and Brazil, nor is there any likelihood of any such "entente."

There are two circumstances which must not be overlooked in considering Dr. Ramirez's article. First, the current of opinion in South America was that Chile and Brazil had arrived at some understanding not quite to the advantage of Argentina; and secondly the position and standing of Dr. Ramirez. A denial of a Chilo-Brazilian "entente" by any unknown writer would have fallen very flat indeed, but a similar negation flowing from a recognized pen, like that which the ex-Minister to Rio wields, rouses all our South American Metternichs and causes an undulation on the usually calm surface of international politics.

THE CHILIAN PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

Five years ago no Buenos Ayres editor would have dreamt of devoting an article to the utterances of a Chilian President when opening his Congress. Such an event would have been of secondary importance outside the frontiers of the tight, little West Coast Republic. It is only since 1895 that Chile, her statesmen, her finances, and her politics have intruded upon the attention of Argentines in a manner that may not command international affection, but certainly exacts a certain respect. Our transandine neighbour has become a most important factor in our national existence. Chile, let it be confessed, not only affects our policy beyond our borders, but actually weighs upon our home administration and party politics.

Thanks to men on the banks of the Mapocho, the energy and the vitality of this country have been tested in the midst of a terrible political and commercial crisis. The events are still fresh. Whilst, on the one hand, the threatening cloud from the West silenced all party dissensions and put an end to the anarchical ferment of the revolutionary section in our midst; on the other, the people, in spite of crisis, made a great effort, reformed the Army and Navy, and faced an extraordinary expenditure of about one hundred million dollars paper. At the same time a call to arms has brought on a yearly mobilization of the National Guards, and, thanks to this shadow of war, we see a railway extended to the Neuquen, and telegraph lines laid down along the Southern coast. It would be idle to conceal the chastening effects upon this country of the international policy of Chile, and we cannot do less than acknowledge our gratitude for reforms that would never have been carried out but for the threat of complications in the West.

No wonder, therefore, if the Buenos Ayres press now carefully records day by day every event, even of medium importance, in Santiago and Valparaiso, and the Message of the Chilian President to Congress is read, studied and analysed in Buenos Ayres with a more critical eye than in the very Chilian capital. President Errazurriz has nothing very new to tell his countrymen, beyond harping on the harmony reigning between his and the Argentine Government—a "leit-motif" in all Chilian and Argentine Presidential Addresses. Such assurances are all the more soothing as both nations are actively engaged in preparing for war. At this very moment there is a brand-new Chilian fleet anchored in the waters of the Plate, proclaiming to the Plate, "Si vis pacem, bellum parandum."

Apart from these satisfactory assurances, the sincerity of which we need not doubt, since the true interests of the two countries are in peace—call it armed peace—we regret to see that the President of Chile has drawn rather a sombre picture of the finances of his Government. Whilst the Argentine President last May was able to announce to his countrymen that both trade and revenue were increasing, that the Treasury could resume the service of interests on the foreign debt, President Errazurriz has a sorrowful tale of declining commerce and shrinking revenues.

To those who follow the march of events in Chile, such doleful statements are no surprise. We only wonder that the Chilian President has not frankly confessed that the Treasury is only paying its requirements abroad, thanks to the help of the Rothschilds, who are performing the same service for Brazil for years past. If the truth were known, we might venture to state that Chile will soon appeal, if not for a fresh loan, at least for the placing of more Treasury Bills in the foreign market. According to the Chilian President's utterances, the nitrate tax, the back-bone of Chilian revenue, showed a falling-off last year of over $5,000,000 of 17d. each. The amount does not sound very formidable, but it is considerable in a small budget of eighty millions. To make matters worse, there is already in the last four months a decrease of nearly five millions in the export revenue, and a deficit of at least six millions will have to be met this year. Chile has been piling on debts whilst her revenue has been decreasing—the results of such financing need not be discussed.

Finally, the Budget estimates for 1898 are as follows:—

	$ of 17d.
Revenue	79,750,000
Expenses	79,180,572

This is about half the amount of the budget of the Argentine National Executive, but if the nitrate industry continues, as at present, in a decline owing to the successful competition of artificial manures, we very much fear that fresh appeals will have to be made to Rothschild to make both ends meet or to pay the service on the foreign debt. At the present moment both Chile and Brazil are dark spots on the financial horizon, and it will need all the money of the Rothschilds to keep the two nations afloat.

THE NORTH CHANNEL DISPUTE.

The existence of the fine North Channel, which gives access to the basin and docks recently opened, and will enable the large ocean-going steamers to enter our port instead of repairing to La Plata, is at present threatened with a serious danger. Not that the silt and sand of our gigantic river are filling up the furrow or cavity in the bed of the Plate; the present contractors are too active and too experienced to permit such an encroachment; besides, if they need an example or a warning of neglect, they have merely to look at the South Channel, which is a permanent disgrace to the country, and whose diminishing depth has forced the large vessels to enter La Plata.

The South and Riachuelo channel has barely 18 feet of water, and it is only when the tide is high that steamers of average draught can manage to get out. Luckily the North Channel is now nearly ready. Its minimum depth is 21 feet, so that all our mail-boats may enter the North Basin and start therefrom, thus saving a deal of time and trouble. Well, as we have just said, the very existence of this channel is now threatened with a danger even more serious than the silt and sand of the river, for no less a personage than Mr Duclout, Director of the Riachuelo Works, has begun to find fault with it. That Mr Duclout ought to know what an inconvenient and disgraceful thing a bad channel is we are led to infer from the fact that he has the South channel under his very nose, and that (the channel of course) is about as inconvenient and disgraceful a thing as we should care to see even in South America. Now, if Mr. Duclout entertains a bad opinion of the North Channel, what must be think of the South one? Let us draw a veil over Mr. Duclout's inmost thoughts and respect his silence on this subject.

Experience has taught us to look with misgiving on official interference in matters of private enterprise, and we are safe in saying that, had the dredging of the South Channel been entrusted to the contractors and engineers of the Madero Port, shippers would never have had any occasion to complain, nor should the large ocean-going steamers have been compelled to enter La Plata, to the great inconvenience of the travelling public. Had Mr. Duclout, by his activity, assiduity, and technical attainments, made the Riachuelo Channel what it should be, we should consider him competent and qualified to pass judgment on the North Channel; but when we listen to the loud complaints of skippers, when we see the half-sunken walls at the entrance of the Boca, when we hear of the stranding of vessels on their way into port, we ask: who is responsible for the condition of this South Channel, which we might call Canal del Clavo (without any pun on Mr. Duclout's name)?

Mr. Duclout's solicitude for the North Channel is a touching mark of the interest he takes in the development of the port, but his mode of reasoning is anything but scientific. For instance, he offers to bet $10,000 that there is not a minimum depth of 21 feet in the North Channel, and this wager he makes publicly, through the columns of the press. This method of solving engineering problems and impressing the public is without precedent. We doubt whether an engineer of the Ponts et Chaussées would pin his appreciation of the resistance of a bridge on a bet, or endeavor to convey to the public the impression of his own assurance though a wager.

The depth of the North Channel is not to be decided by an idle bet but by authentic documents such as Messrs. Hawkshaw, Hayter and Dobson, engineers of the Madero Port, have laid before the public on the subject. These gentlemen, whose reputation is not restricted to the Argentine Republic, issued a report last month, emphatically stating that the ascertained depth of the channel was 21 feet. The depth was proved in the presence of the Government Inspector. In that report we find moreover, the following paragraph:—"With regard to the cost of dredging, it has been made out after mature consideration and in accordance with a long experience of this class of work in the river. As regards the cost of dredging in the Riachuelo Channel, we shall merely observe that after the expenditure of immense sums of money and the extraction of immense quantities of material said to have been removed within the last 12 years, said channel does not shew an appreciable increase of depth compared with the soundings taken by us in 1885. We took 122 soundings, and found an average death of 18.4 ft. In other words, we find that after dredging 12 years, according to the report of the Department urging a restriction of the dredging of the North Channel to 19.6 ft., the result is that in the South Channel the depth is maintained only at 18.6 ft. We, after 4 years' dredging, can shew as result a depth of 21 ft. in the North Channel."

THE BUENOS AYRES DEBT.

We had the pleasure of a conversation to-day with the Finance Minister on the subject of the debts of the provinces, and H.E. told us that the Government intends to take the question in hand at once, beginning with those provinces that already have made private arrangements with their creditors. The President of the Republic and the Finance Minister are both determined that the National Treasury shall not be burdened with a single dollar more, and that the arrangements shall be made on the basis of whatever solid security the provinces can give to the National Government.—
STANDARD On 'Change, 3rd inst

After penning the above we are not surprised to read in the columns of our colleagues, in their echoes from the Government House, that most favorable rumors are circulcated with regard to the settlement of the Buenos Ayres foreign debt; that both the President of the Republic and the Minister of Finance are now convinced of the excellence of the guarantees that the province can offer the Nation, and are inclined to endorse the "ad referendum" agreement between the province and its creditors, viz:—

Art. 1st—The province of Buenos Ayres shall hand to Messrs. Baring Bros., and Co., the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, Martin (?) Rose and Co., and Stern Bros., or the person or persons the above may appoint, in payment of and complete liquidation of the following loans:—

6th July 1881.....	20,615,432$
26th March 1881....	1,550,003$
7th August 1883....	11,380,666$
25rd April 1885.....	12,611,521$

on the head of capital due and of interests accrued and unpaid up to 1st July 1897, a General Bond of Foreign Debt of the Nation for the amount of $35,000,000⅝ gold, or the equivalent thereof in bills, marks or francs, bearing 4% interest per annum, and ½ % amortization per annum cumulative, by drawings or tender, at the leisure of the Government, which may at any time increase the sinking fund.

Art. 2nd—This payment shall wipe out all debts arising from the above loans and all claims arising therefrom against the Province, also are mortgages or guarantees affected by those loans, hereby cancelled, and from date of delivery of the General Bond, the Province shall be at liberty to dispose of them untrammeled and uncontrolled.

Art. 3rd—The sums that the Province shall hand to the Nation for the service of this loan and whatever special guarantee it may give for same, shall be considered attached to the Nation for the service of this loan.

Art. 4th—The bonds of National Debt that the Province shall deliver shall be considered always on a parity of any other bond of National Debt, and subject to and comprised within any conversion of bonds that the Congress of the Nation may order and that applies to the whole National Debt. In case of unification of the whole National Debt in bonds of 4 % and ½ % interest (?) these shall be exchanged at par with the bonds of the present contract.

Art. 5th—Once the bankers hold the final bonds of this loan they shall summon publicly in the papers in London, Paris, and Berlin, all the bondholders of the four loans mentioned above, to carry out the exchange of bonds according to this agreement, and they shall fix a term of three months for this operation. Should, after the lapse of this term of three months, there remain any bonds not presented for exchange, the bankers shall deposit to the order of the Government of the Province, in the Bank or Banks that it may select, the amount of bonds of the New Loan that represents the amount of bonds not presented for exchange.

Art. 6th—The issuing houses, mentioned in Art. 1st; shall call a General Assembly of bondholders of those loans and shall submit to their approval the present agreement. That approval shall be given by the holders of bonds after the Executive Power shall have been authorized by the Honorable Legislative Chambers to draw up this contract, and before it is submitted to the Honorable Congress of the Nation for approval in those clauses that come under its consideration.

Art. 7th—The Province of Buenos Ayres shall not pay any commission whatever on the issue of the new bonds, nor on withdrawal or conversion of the old bonds, nor on account of the present negotiation. It shall only pay the cost of printing the new bonds and the taxes on issue, should any exist. The bankers mentioned above are authorized to order the printing of those bonds immediately after receiving the General Bond, and the Government of the Nation shall at the time name those who are to sign them.

Art. 8th—The service on those bonds shall be effected through the banking houses that sign this contract, and in the proportion to which they may be entitled in the distribution of the 35,000,000$, and the Government shall pay them for their service the ordinary commission of ½ % on the payment of interest and ¼ % on that of amortization.

The above is "ad pedem litterae," excepting two notes of interrogation which we have affixed where there are errors of name or diction. This is the agreement which when first presented to the notice of the National Government not three months ago met with a cold reception from both the President and his Minister of Finance. However, since then the Governor of the Province has opened his Legislature and delivered his Address, wherein he dwells at length on a surplus of 30% in the Budget of 1896. It is probably this surplus that has now dazzled the National Government and turned the current of opinion in the Cabinet. We, for our part, cling to the conviction that the National Government is bound to first consider the settlements of those provinces that have National 4½ % gold guarantee bonds, issued to start the celebrated Free Banks. Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Corrientes, San Luis, Mendoza, Tucuman, etc., etc., who own such national bonds are entitled to preference over Buenos Ayres and Cordoba, which do not possess any such national guarantee at the back of their foreign loans. When the foreign debt settlements of what we may term the privileged provinces have been discussed, then let Cordoba and Buenos Aires take their turn before Congress.

The only claims that the Province of Buenos Aires can urge on the National Government are of a political or sentimental order, and it is but a sense of fair play that prompts us to recommend the discussion of bona-fide financial claims before those of La Plata. We do not doubt that at the present moment the Province of Buenos Aires can meet the service on the 35,000,000$ National Bonds, but nobody knows what changes are ahead; and no matter how we may look at this La Plata proposal, we find that it resolves itself into an appeal to the generosity of the Nation. Meantime, common prudence advises Minister Escalante to first take up the settlements of those provinces that can yet fall back on the National Bonds of the Free Banking Act: when these are settled, the Minister may see a little clearer through this fog of provincial indebtedness and discredit.

MEMS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

I.

The steamer Duchessa di Genova made the run from Montevideo to Las Palmas in 13¾ days, burning 60 tons of coal daily: she might have done it quicker if we had burnt more coal. The N. America of the same line burns 120 tons coal daily: the question of speed seems to be a mere question of coal for these splendid steamers.

It was a lovely evening on the 26th April when we entered the far famed Straits of Gibraltar, which are about 32 miles long from West to East and 13 miles wide: the narrowest part between Canales and Cires is but 7¾ miles. You can see the land on both sides, and the widest part is from the never to be forgotten Tratalgar to Cape Spartel, 24 miles. The Arabic name of Trafalgar is Taral-el-Ghar, and it was in the offing that Nelson sealed with his blood his country's supremacy at sea. On 21st Oct., 1805, a date never to be forgotten, he caught the French there, he commanded 27 ships of the line and 4 frigates. The French under Admiral Villeneuve, and Spaniards under Admiral Gravina, had 33 ships of the line and 7 frigates. Nelson was wounded at a quarter before 1, and died on board his beloved Victory at half past 4 p.m., aged 47. The Spanish commander died soon after: almost with his last breath he said "he was going to join Nelson, the greatest man the world ever produced." We passed right under the frowning fortress and signalled the flag staff on the rock above us, fully 1430 ft. above the sea level. We could distinctly see the sentries, the guns, the gardens, and the Governor's residence. The rock of Gibraltar was well known to the ancients, but was never inhabited. It was the European, and Abyla the African pillar of Hercules, the ne plus ultra of Phoenician mariners. It may interest some of your readers to be reminded how this matchless and impregnable fortress came into our possession. During the Spanish war of succession in 1704 Sir George Rooke by a sudden attack surprised and easily obtained possession of it. Its value then as the key of the Mediterraneau was much appreciated. The Prince of Darmstadt who accompanied Rooke, desired to hoist the standard of Spain and proclaim King Charles, but Rooke, who was a plain, open-spoken sailor interposed, and would stand no nonsense, "Go to bl———s with your Spanish standard" he replied, and landing his men and scaling the rock, he hoisted the Union Jack of Old England, and took possession of the place in the name of the then Queen of England. Since that time, close on 200 years, notwithstanding repeated efforts made by Spain and France to take it, and a protracted siege which lasted four years, England has maintained this fortress at a lavish expenditure of gold. The garrison consists in time of peace of 5,000 men. From the square tower called "the little chair," there was a narrow path leading to Catalan Bay, which was destroyed some years ago to prevent surprises, as Gibraltar was once nearly taken by a party of Spaniards who crept up this pathway during the night. In former years the rock abounded in monkeys, but now-a-days they are scarce enough.

We could see from the steamer the summer pavilion of the Governor at the East point of the rock, nestling under beetling cliffs; below is a cave tunnelled by the waves, and beyond which it is impossible to pass, as the cliff rises like a wall straight up from the sea. This side is an entire contrast to the other; all here is solitude and inaccessibility, and nature has reared her own impregnable bastions. The modern improvements in fortification and artillery necessitate the constant outlay of money, and the construction of important works for the protection of the harbour and the fortress itself. The hill has been scarped in some places and additional casemates formed in the rock with monster guns planted on platforms. The South point of the rock is called O'Hara's Tower and close by is St. Michael's cave, to visit which a special permission must be obtained from the Governor; the entrance is 1000 feet above the sea, and many bones of extinct animals have been found in it. Here it was that Dr. Carey, an Irish garrison Doctor, translated Dante, the best English translation of the Divina Comedia extant. Strange to say, Gibraltar has never been a very healthy place, and some 60 or 70 years ago they had the yellow fever as bad if not worse than in Buenos Aires in 1871. Gibraltar has always been much in touch with Buenos Aires, and some of our most fortunate merchants hailed from the Rock. Don Francisco Oliviero, the millionaire cigar manufacturer, Don Ricardo O'Shee and many others, all were natives of Gibraltar, as also Sr. Gautier, whose printing office was the cradle of the STANDARD, and who sold it out in 1861 for $90,000⅝ old paper money, to the same firm which figures in your columns M. G. and E.T.M. The printing press was the oldest in B. Aires and had printed for half a century before the "Gazette" and "British packet," it is now in Chubut, the Editors of the STANDARD having sold it in 1881 to Mr. Jones, the founder of that Colony.

I should have liked much to have landed at Gibraltar and seen something of the place. My brother and his wife landed there very many years ago and went across to Tangiers, but our steamer could not touch, and we pushed ahead full speed for Barcelona. The convent del Cuervo of Gibraltar is well known to tourists; it is the only one of the kind in Europe; it was founded by Carlos V, son of "Juana la loca" as a place of punishment for priests and monks convicted of heinous offences. The cork woods 7 miles out are also famous, and the remains of an old Carthagenian amphitheatre at Cartiga are also deserving of a visit. Gibraltar is celebrated for a terrible duel fought about a goose between 2 officers both of whom perished, and the goose also. The sun set in all its glory as we bid good bye to this matchless fortress, and I felt as I bid it good bye a certain feeling of pride, which only Britishers who have resided long in foreign countries can appreciate, and to others I shall leave it to say how much of the liberty of Europe is due to the fact that Gibraltar for the last 200 years has been a British fortress.

II.

We passed Malaga in the night. I should have liked to have landed and seen something of the place, which is so much connected by trade and emigration with the Plate. My old and lamented friend, Don Salvador Gomez, one of the greatest of all our Bolsa speculators in 1888, was born there, and his honeymoon trip to Malaga cost him more than most people knew, as he left his money and stocks and floating capital in the hands of Carminati, who failed on the Bolsa during his absence. Madame Gomez, the widow of Don Salvador, née Smith, is living at present in Malaga with her two children, the wreck of Don Salvador's great fortune being still a splendid independence. Don Salvador left her a princely mansion in Calle Callao, and a noble estancia of 20 square leagues near Bahia Blanca, besides other large properties. It is a remarkable fact that since the planting of Eucalyptus trees Malaga has become one of the healthiest spots on the Mediterranean. Some of the finest orange groves in the world are to be seen within easy distance of the town. It was taken by the Moors in 710, and held by them over 700 years. Ferdinand I drove them out after a dreadful siege. History says he broke every pledge to the unfortunate townspeople, and followed up his triumph by confiscations, rape, rapine and "autos de fé." It was again sacked by the French in 1810. and again in 1823, which led to a great emigration to Buenos Aires. On the dethronement of Isabel in 1868 the Malagueños resisted the Madrid Government, but were subjugated in 1869, and on the abdication of Amadeo in 1873 there was another hapless row. The trade of Malaga is most important, and steadily increasing. They have made a new port, but nothing at all to compare with that of Buenos Aires. The wines of Malaga have a world-wide fame, especially the Muscatel and Mountain, and the celebrated Montilla wines are held in large deposits, and exported with oranges and raisins. The Cathedral, which was once the Moorish Mosque, is an ugly looking concern, and the chief interest Malaga has for tourists is the opportunity afforded for visiting Granada, Cordova, and Seville. There is but one Granada and one Cordoba in the whole world, and I lament my inability to visit those renowned places. Thirty years ago my brother Mr. M. G. Mulhall visited Granada, and in the old files of the STANDARD you will find his graphic description of the palace of the Moors, which has resisted the wreck of time and is still one of the world's wonders. The world has indeed changed since the morning after the expulsion of the Moors. Ferdinand and Isabel hand in hand entered the antechamber of the Hall of the Ambassadors, and then and there erected an oratory, which is still the same to this day. I am told that the descendants of Don Ratael Contreros, the architect of the Alhambra, are now living in Buenos Aires, but I know of no Argentine architect of that name. We certainly have in Buenos Aires many specimens of the matchless Moorish patio architecture, although it is to be regretted the style is rapidly dying out, and more's the pity.

The Christian flag was first hoisted over the Alhambra on January 2nd, 1492, by Cardinal Mendoza, after 777 years of Moorish occupation. President Sarmiento, with true Argentine instinct always claimed to be descended from the Moors, possibly a lineal descendant of Boabdil. The Cathedral of Granada should be visited by every Argentine tourist. On each side of the High Altar kneel carved effigies of Fernando and Isabel, exact representations of their faces, forms and costumes, and behind them are painted carvings, representing the surrender of the Alhambra, and the wholesale conversion and baptism of the Moors by Cardinal Mendoza, after that history-making event. In the centre of the Cathedral are two recumbent figures of the Catholic sovereigns, and on the other side effigies of their daughter "Juana la Loca," mother of Charles V., who died insane after 49 years imprisonment in the Convent of Santa Clara, by order of her own son. There is also an effigy of her handsome, but worthless husband Philip I., who died many years before her, and whose corpse she carried everywhere she travelled. These monuments are the finest that exist in any country, and will repay the most minute examination.

From the deck of our steamer I can count the round watch towers erected by the Spaniards on the cliffs to keep back the Moors, to-day they are used as ranchos for the peasants of the districts. Sic transit, etc. The whole coast is exceedingly picturesque, dotted with little towns and villages. I have no time to give you all their names. Almeria was once a very important place and the rival of Málaga, but its days of glory, like many other places in Spain, are over, and the most important place we pass is Cartagena, a city of 85,000 inhabitants, with a good trade connected with the mining interest. It was founded by the Barclay family of old Carthage, and sprang into great importance when taken by the Romans before the Christian Era. The port is about the largest in Spain after Vigo, and is one of the three Arsenals of Spain, the other two being Ferrol and San Fernando. The basins, foundries, building yards, rope walks, etc. are all on a large scale, there is a floating dock capable of taking in the largest ironclads, and just the thing Argentines are trying to construct at Bahia Blanca. Although the bold arid mountains that skirt the Spanish shore of the Mediterranean show no signs of vegetation, the smoke of numerous furnaces reminds us that the country is perhaps the richest in mineral wealth in Europe. Valencia is also a place of good trade and importance, it was founded by the Romans, 140 B.C., taken by the Goths and then captured by the Moors, who were defeated in 1094 by the Cid, after a memorable siege of 28 months. He burnt the Moorish Chief, Ibn Jehaf alive in the public plaza, where is now the fruit market. The town has fine shops, tramways and all that sort of thing, and also numerous manufactories. The 'ternos' and 'frontales' of the Cathedral are magnificent, they belonged to St. Paul's, London, and were purchased when the decorations of that church were sold by the "Defender of the Faith," Henry the VIII., of unpleasant memory. We are in front now of the Balearic Isles, but of these in my next letter. Everyone is packing up on board to land to-morrow at Barcelona.

III.

Nobody from Buenos Aires ever thinks of visiting the Balearic Islands, and yet there are few places in the Mediterranean more worthy of the attention of the tourist. Captain Mascassini tells me that there is always a small tide of emigration from these islands to the Plate, and that it is increasing. We could see the Islands of Majorca and Minorca distinctly from our steamer; they are about 100 miles from the Spanish Coast. Majorca, the largest, lies between Minorca and Ivica. It is about 60 miles long by 40 wide, and is very fertile. All these islands are cultivated with the greatest care, and the terraces in the mountains show the unceasing industry of the peasants. Palma, which is the port of Majorca and capital of the Balearic Isles, is the residence of the Captain General. It is about the cheapest place in all Europe, and has good hotels and theatres. The bull ring is famous: it will conveniently seat 10,000, and great bull fights are still given there 4 times a year. The city was formerly surrounded by fortifications, but a portion of these facing the sea have been levelled. The Cathedral is a noble structure; it was begun in 1232 and is not yet finished, and it always possesses interest for the British tourist, as there is a chapel in it that contains the remains of General the Marquis de la Romana, a hero of the Peninsular War and a great friend of Wellington. An inscription records that it was erected by his grateful country in 1811. There is a recumbent figure of the young General, and behind is a bust of the Duke of Wellington, holding 3 flags over him. At his head is a figure of the genius of War, also a portrait of his wife, and at his feet 2 of his children. On the Sarcophagus is a bas relief of a general and army in the act of taking an oath on the altar of their country. There is a pair of superb candelabra containing 16,000 oz. of silver; also an arm of St. Sebastian, brought from Rhodes in 1623, which saved Majorca from the plague that year.

The Bolsa, which is called the "Lonja," is one of the finest exchange buildings in Europe. In the Calle Palma is the house of the Buonaparte family; it still stands, and resembles a Florentine palace. The legend is that Hugo Buonaparte went to Corsica in 1411 as Governor of that island, which then formed part of the kingdom of Arragon. In Calle Zavella is the house where Charles V. lived in 1541, before leaving on his disastrous expedition to Algiers; it is now a shoemaker's shop. Few cities are more aristocratic than Palma. The nobility of the island consists of the descendants of the nine great families amongst whom the Conqueror partitioned it. They are called by the people "Butifarros" (big sausages). The Castle of Bellver is a picturesque fortress, and here it was that H.E. Lieutenant-General Don Luis Lacy was shot in 1817, victim of his ardent love of liberty. He was buried within the Dominican Convent hard by. Minorca, the adjoining island, was held by the English during the war of Spanish succession, and Lord Peterborough held it for the sake of its splendid harbour, Port Mahon. Earl Stanhope and Lord Mahon with 2,600 English troops attacked the Island in 1708, and it surrendered on 30th Sept. that year. At the peace of Utrecht these islands were recognized as a British possession, and so it continued until 1756, when war having broken out between England and France it was surprised and captured by the Duc de Richelieu. Admiral Byng, who failed to relieve it with a a greatly inferior force, fell a victim to public indignation, and was shot on board the Monarch at Spithead on 14th March 1757. At the peace, 7 years after the islands were restored to England, they were besieged in 1782 by the French and Spaniards and taken, and were again captured by the English in 1782, and were finally ceded to Spain in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens, who now holds them.

Port Mahon is one of the finest ports in the Mediterranean. It was known to the Ancients as Portus Magonis, after Magon its Carthagenian founder. There is a tradition that Hamilcar and his wife lived there, and that the great Hannibal was born in Minorca. All the inhabitants of these Islands deplore that England gave them up, as during the British rule money flowed freely, and every kind of improvement was carried out. To-day these beauteous Islands are one hundred years behind Buenos Aires in everything that marks progressive civilization. Beyond all question, the most interesting objects in Minorca are the extraordinary Megalithic monuments called Poloyots (from Atalayan to Mount Guard), which are different from those of a similar character found in any other part of the world, even from the Nurbags of Sardinia, which most resemble them. We passed Cabrera Island, close to Ivica, a place of melancholy memory: here 8000 French prisoners of war were placed by the Spaniards after the capitulation in 1808. Owing to want of provisions they all perished of hunger. There is a fine old castle on the Island, sometimes rented in the summer months by the pauper proprietor. In Majorca there still exist the remains of the greatest Carthusian convent the world ever knew. When convents were suppressed in 1835, the monks were pensioned off on a franc a day, and their immense convent sold for a small sum. It was purchased by a few families, each of which now owns one of the monk's cells, which makes a charming summer residence. One of the richest owns the Abbot's rooms, which form a large and commodious house. Here George Sand resided during her stay on the Island in 1838, and wrote her "Spiridon." On the site of the ancient chapel is now a grand ball room and private theatre. Close to is Miramar, where an Austrian Grand Duke lives.

There is a small railway on the Island of Majorca that runs from Palma to Manacor, 64 kilometres, and I believe it belongs to an English company. But it does seem that the British statesmen who surrendered these Islands to the Spaniards in the beginning of this century, knew little of their value or their remarkable fertility. As an English possession they would have risen to a greater importance than they at present occupy; and so insignificant are they that the French steamers from Marseilles never touch at them, and the only way to reach them is to take the little steamer from Barcelona that plies twice a week. Port Mahon is a noble port, and should never have been given up, but I suppose that at the period of their surrender they were considered not worth the expense of keeping. The luck was, in that age of political ignorance and despicable economy, the statesmen of that cloudy period did not also hand back to the Spaniards Gibraltar, which but for the honest bluntness of an Irish sailor who hoisted the Union Jack, would have been adorned with the flag of Castille. We are going ahead now with a strong tide in our favour at the rate of 19 knots an hour, and hope to reach Barcelona before break of day. We have many passengers for that port. Mr Rollendo and his prima donna Sra. stop there. Rollendo starts in Barcelona a new River Plate meat business, which I hope will succeed, he lived behind Mrs. Achaval's palace in Almagro, and knows every English merchant in Buenos Aires. He represents a River Plate meat preserving company recently started, capital one million nats. Mr. J. F. Font is the president of the company.

IV

Barcelona, April 28th 1897.

It was a lovely Mediterranean morning when we entered the fine port of Barcelona. As we had a large number of passengers for this port we remained here 7 hours, during which I landed, visited the Cathedral, park, plazas, and breakfasted at the Hotel de las Cuatro Naciones in the Rambla. Here we first got the news of the attempt to shoot President Borda of Montevideo and to stab King Humbert at the Hippodrome in Rome. Barcelona may be termed the Manchester of Spain, it is so surrounded with cotton and woollen mills and every class of manufactory. I found the city much improved since my last visit in company with my old Buenos Airean friend Don Domingo Cichero. The Cathedral is a noble structure, and its lofty aisles reminded me much of the Duomo de Milan. It is built on the site of an ancient temple about 1058, and is as yet not finished. It was at one time a Mosque. Its internal length is 300 feet and its width exclusive of cloisters and side chapels about 85 feet so that it is not to say a large church, but is remarkable for its lightness and the wide spacing of its piers and generally for the elegance of its details. Below the high altar is a fine crypt with a flat vaulted roof, it contains the body of St. Eulalia, the patron saint of Barcelona, to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, she was martyred in the time of Diocletian. The choir with its richly carved stalls and its wooden pinnacles greatly attracted my notice. Here in 1519, Charles V held an installation of the Golden Fleece, I believe the only one ever celebrated in Spain. The order passed away with the Austrian dynasty though claimed and used by the King of Spain to the present day. On the outside of the Western Screen are 4 white marble bas reliefs illustrating the awful martyrdom of St. Eulalia. There is a splendid cloister at the S. E. angle with a garden in the centre. In each arch is a chapel closed by ancient iron railings and gateways. Mass was going on at some of these chapels during my visit. It reminded me much of the old chapel in Barracas at Santa Lucia, where we all knelt in the open patio and Mass was celebrated under the corridor.

Barcelona is one of the finest and certainly most prosperous cities of Spain. We have to travel a long road yet in Buenos Aires before we can turn Palermo into a park like that of Barcelona. In fact there are few cities in Europe that can boast of such a beautiful park in the very centre of the town, with interesting zoological gardens and towering cascade. The city now consists of two distinct parts, the old town which is far the most interesting, with its fine Rambla, its narrow and tortuous little streets, and the new and gaudy city with grand boulevards outside, some of these streets with three parallel lines of roadways separated by beautiful trees. The Rambla is, of course, the grand city promenade, it is being extended now by a new Rambla 3 or 4 miles long. The flower market in the Rambla is a great attraction, and the flowers are so cheap that you can decorate your dining table for a few cents. We all bought beautiful flowers and took them on board. Barcelona has a history of its own. It was founded by the Carthaginians and made a Roman colony 250 B.C. It became once the Capital of the Gothic Kingdom in Spain, and was under the Moors for many years until expelled by Charlemagne. Here it was that Isabel la Catolica received Columbus after his discovery of America, and one of the finest monuments in all Europe, facing the docks, commemorates the event. I drove through the park and boulevards, much charmed at the neat, trim appearance of the city. The streets were crowded even at that early hour of the day, and they were expecting an English yacht in port with Eugenie, the ex-Empress, on board. The trade relations between Barcelona and the Plate are steadily increasing, and they have opened shops in the city where they now sell River Plate mutton. The port works by the Government, like those of Las Palmas, are still going on, and, I suppose, 100 years hence will be finished; but the Spaniards must go to Buenos Aires to see port works to form a correct idea of what can be done in a few years, when the contractors are English and the Government in earnest about their completion. The great excursion from Barcelona is to the far-famed Convent of Monserrat, 32 miles distant. It was on the altar of the chapel of that historic convent that Loyola placed his sword when he gave up the world, with all its pomps, to found the Order of the Jesuits, the greatest and most triumphant religious Order ever founded since paganism was overthrown. "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world if he lose his own soul," was the motto which Loyola inscribed on his banner, and it has never been effaced. I should like immensely to have run out to Monserrat, but time and tide wait for no man, and as the steamer sailed at noon, the excursion was not to be thought of. Strange to say, although the people of Barcelona are most industrious and very religious, the city is the hotbed of Socialism, and they told me at the hotel that next week 14 noted Socialists were to be executed in the public plaza. Close to the Cathedral the coachman pointed out an old extraordinary looking pillar, or column, eaten away by the ravages of ages. He said that it was erected there 500 years before the Christian era, and, judging from its venerable appearance, I should say he must be right. Except the old round tower of Kildare I have seen nothing more ancient. I had no time to visit the Museum, which is rich with curiosities. Barcelona is filled with people from Buenos Aires, who after years of toil, made fortunes out there, and now close their chapter on the Rambla. It was a most lovely day as we steamed out of the harbour and passed under the guns of the great fortress perched on the high mountain called "Montvuich," which was stormed and taken by the English 200 years ago, and we passed close to the graves of Lord Donegal, Lord Peterborough and other heroes who perished on that hill. The sail up the Mediterranean, passing towns, villages and country seats, is so charming in fine weather that people from Buenos Aires may safely say their voyage to Europe, with all its troubles and annoyances, ends at Gibraltar. We hope to reach Genoa to-morrow at noon.

Yours,
Dr. Syntax.

TIRO FEDERAL.

The splendor of the fete which took place in the Prince George's Hall on the distribution of prizes to the best shots at the recent tournament has drawn the attention of the public to the Tiro Federal, its origin and purpose. Our readers will recall the circumstances of the birth of this association. It is the child of alarm. It was conceived and brought forth at a moment when dark war clouds rose on our Western horizon, and Government and people saw with misgiving the possibility of an armed conflict with our loving and peaceable neighbours, the Chilians. In spite of crisis and poverty, the national purse-strings were loosened. Immense sums were voted and given for the purchase of war material, and thousands of dollars were offered to associations at once organized to teach the rising generation how to shoot. The Tiro Federal came forward as the father of these associations. A fine shooting-range was opened in Palermo, and thousands flocked every Sunday to practise at the target. Brilliant fetes were organized to draw attention to the Association, which thus grew to assume all the importance of a social feature. To-day the Tiro Federal attracts the attention of the world, for amongst the more remarkable givers or donators of prizes, we find the Emperor of Germany, the King of the Belgians, King Humbert, President Faure, and other leading rulers.

In our humble opinion none of these potentates cares a brass farthing about the Argentine Republic, except so far as the purchase of rifles and guns affects their respective interests, and indeed we might even go the length of saying that the geographical attainments of the rulers of Europe would be severely taxed to fix the latitude and longitude of Buenos Aires. But the royal donations of prizes are none the less a tribute to the national vanity; and we can imagine with what deep feelings of complacency a provincial senator or deputy must have paused, at the corner of Florida and Rivadavia where the prizes were on view, to think of the degree of national importance which merited the notice of the Emperor of Germany or of the King of the Belgians. That aforesaid corner was blocked up for a fortnight by the crowds who stood to admire the prizes, or at least to think what beautiful presents Kings and Emperors can make even to South-American Nations. But, few cared to seek the true significance of these splendid presents, or peruse the inscription so carefully hidden by the glory of peaceful Art, "Learn to kill one another, and purchase from us'. For, after all, these royal donations are, in resumen, an encouragement to fight, and the Tiro Federal, however successful as an institution or attractive as a social feature, appeals to the lower sentiments of the people. We begin to feel that we are menaced by danger and that we must be expert in the handling of arms it we wish to defend our own with any chance of success against the rapacity and covetousness of our neighbours. We are in fact, rapidly approaching that European level of moral progress which renders it necessary to maintain immense standing armies to prevent one advanced and civilized nation from falling on and robbing another.

The success of the Tiro Federal may be a matter for general congratulation and even national complacency, but after all it only indicates misdirected energy, stimulated either by the fear of invasion or the desire of territorial aggrandisement. In the meantime, what we should be called upon to defend, in the event of a conflict, is neglected and almost abandoned. Every mail brings in a wail of woe from the country districts, where farmers clamor in vain for the distress-money or seed voted by Congress. Immense tracts of land have been ploughed up, but there is no seed, and while thousands of dollars are spent on prizes and festivities for shooting competitions, there is no money to relieve the agricultural distress that threatens one of the sources of the country's vitality.

Well has it been said that the Plate is the land of contradictions. While we are moving heaven and earth to place the country on a proper footing of defence, we are ruining what we should have to defend. While we are erecting batteries and building naval ports and purchasing war vessels, we allow the entire south of the Republic to remain cut off from the centres of communication and trade. We have no telegraph with Chubut or Tierra del Fuego; and were the Chilians to invade to-morrow, why, a fortnight would elapse ere we should know anything about the movements of the enemy.

The splendor of the Tiro Federal festivities is not brilliant enough to draw attention away from the deficiencies of the administration. We all know that distress prevails in our country districts since the last locust invasion, and we all know, moreover, that the relief voted by Congress is being very sparingly distributed. We know that immense tracts of country lie abandoned for want of proper means of communication, and yet we try to make the people believe that their interests are safe and secure because our dexterity in handling a rifle has been re-

warded by the Emperor of Germany and recognised by the President of the French. There is a want of method in the madness of the hour.

THE LOCUST INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

RECEPTION OF PROFESSOR BRUNER.

The Merchants' Locust Investigation Committee met yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Teso, Crane and Co. The principal business of the meeting was the reception of Professor Bruner, the North American entomologist, whose services have been engaged to study the locust invasions in Argentina and propose the most efficient means of getting rid of same. Mr. Bruner gave the Committe his views at length and we cannot do better than quote his interview published by our go-ahead colleague *El Diario del Comercio*, which contains the substance of the Professor's statements to the Committee yesterday.

Professor Bruner began by stating that he had not yet traced out any fixed plan with regard to the way in which he would begin the battle against locusts. "There are very many kinds of them" said he, "and each particular class has its own habits etc. whilst the conditions under which these different classes spread over a country are not all alike. To start with, there were 20 different kinds of locusts in the country North of the Mexican frontier. Naturally these 20 groups had to be attacked in so many different ways. It is quite possible that some of the locusts which infest the Argentine Republic may belong to this same genus. However, all these insects are known in the United States, and each one has been duly classified. This naturally makes the task of exterminating the plague in the Argentine Republic easier." At this stage the Professor declared that it was impossible for him to jump at any conclusion, as it was first necessary for him to carefully examine the species of insect which has done so much damage out here. He had seen, it is true, several of these insects but had not examined them. The Professor on being questioned as to his idea of the existence out here of a permanent breeding ground, replied in the affirmative, but was of opinion that this zone was not in the Chaco, as it is an excessively damp region, unless, said he, there is some high and dry ground. A tropical climate is not indispensable for the breeding of locusts, but is quite the contrary, as the abundance of vegetation implies that there must exist a large number of insects which are the locusts' enemy, and also the presence of birds of prey. Moreover, the newly-born locust tries to avoid swampy ground, where plants, etc., grow very thickly. These large plants hamper the insects' march, and the locust very often does not find food there. They generally prefer the plains, where soft grass is frequently found during the hot weather. The instinct of the female locust prompts her to lay her eggs in suitable parts of the land, *i. e.*, places were the soil is dry and hard. There is, said Professor Brunner, a certain class of locust which lays its eggs in soft soil. He also stated that the breeding ground of the locust in the United States spreads over the States of Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, and Dakota. These regions have, said the Professor, been divided by us into permanent and sub-permanent grounds, but this zone even extends farther North, passing the Canadian frontier, and extending away to the 56th degree of Latitude, that is to say, to a lower temperature than exists in Tierra del Fuego. The invasion of locusts sometimes comes from those regions and reaches the Gulf of Mexico, thus going over a distance of 1500 miles.

The invasions by locusts of territory east of the Mississippi never last long, as the locusts die in two years, either from the effects of an unsuitable climate or due to their natural enemy the insects. Professor Bruner, on being asked why the locust often takes to pastures new, replied that their flight is caused by over crowding in one spot. The locust is an insect which cannot live in a limited area of ground, and its instincts therefore prompt it to seek a spot over which it can freely roam. Worms do the same, said the Professor. But the locust does not seek another field solely on account of over crowding, but also because of a damp soil, the presence of insects and birds, and last, but not least, epidemics which kill the insects by the million.

The Professor stated that there was no fixed method of destroying the insects and that their extermination depended on many circumstances which varied according to the group to which the insect belonged and also to its customs. Professor Bruner declared that experience had shown that the best method of fighting the plague was to let the locust's enemies i.e insects, worms, larvae, etc. devour the eggs, young and mature. This may appear impracticable, but the way in which the plan can be carried out is very simple. It is sufficient to inoculate a number of insects with the germs of the disease, and let them loose amongst their companions. The epidemic spreads and the locusts attacked never recover, perishing in millions. The insects even stick to the locusts wings or get into its head. The rearing in colonies of these insects is according to the Professor's opinion the best way of getting rid of the locusts. This remedy is the principal one used in North America. But there are others means employed, which consist in starting colonies where the insects for destroying the locusts can be bred. It is best to have these colonies in districts visited by locusts. There are different kinds of these insects some of which prey on the locust itself, and others on their eggs. "I think," continued the Professor, that all the artificial means employed are usually of very secondary importance. The measures taken to exterminate the locust in the Argentine Republic can only prove successful when adopted against isolated swarms. We have suffered more by locusts in the United States than you have. The insects injured during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876 two thousand million dollars worth of crops, etc., while they spread over an area of 240.000 square miles."

Professor Bruner said that he had not fixed on any definite plan with reference to exterminating the locusts, and will confine his preliminary investigations to studying the habits of the obnoxious insect, the causes which contribute to its extraordinary developments, its enemies, the epidemics to which it is subject, the season during whish the female lays her eggs. I remember seeing locusts eggs hatched in the dry bed of a pond!! The eggs were laid when the pond was dry, but were hatched after the lake was full of water and dried up for a second time." I believe that it is necessary to travel over a large area of the Argentine Republic in order to study the matter properly. The journey will perhaps embrace a part of Salta, Jujuy, South Bolivia, the Argentine and Paraguayan Chaco, Paraguay and Misiones. Then we shall be able to see how the thing stands and know what to do. Many people will not be required to do this work. The observations of one man are quite sufficient, and the tour through these regions may last one year. The work appears a very gigantic one, but it is not, especially for those who devote their time to it."

THE TRAVELS OF DANBY.

Mr. Geoffrey Danby, the clever young man who swindled the British Bank of South America out of $40,000 gold, would appear to have been fond of travelling. Indeed almost all the particulars of his trip from Zealand have been brought to light through letters and other documents discovered by Mr. Juarez; the best looking as well as the most active and robust police-commissary in South Amarica.

It would seem that Danby left New Zealand in the Tangariro. Several ladies are said to have gone on board to speed him, and on one of them gave him a beautiful bouquet of flowers. The passengers on the steamer found him to be a very agreeable gentleman, well travelled, well-studied, and well read. Besides, he was an excellent musician and played the piano with such expression that he soon became a prime favorite with the ladies. During the voyage Danby fell in love, or feigned to fall in love, with a young lady who was on her way out to Buenos Aires to meet her brother. The Tangariro only came as far as Montevideo, and then pursued her voyage to England; so that passengers for B. Aires had to land at Montevideo and come up in the river-steamer. It was in this way that Danby came to meet the young lady's brother, who had gone down to Montevideo to meet her. Danby, however, did not come to B. Aires, but went on to England in the Tangariro.

All the passengers on board that steamer were enchanted with the polished manners and instructive conversation of Danby. A Mr. Elger, who had known in New Zealand the young lady to whom Danby paidsubsequently so much attention, introduced him to her. Danby was soon on good terms, for he knew the Macknis, and the Blacks, and other families in New Zealand, with whom the young lady was acquainted. Of himself he spoke often. He was a notary, and was studying for a barrister, but his health, affected by incipient heart-disease, kept him travelling continually. He was born in Sheffield (his own story), and his father was a very wealthy man. Danby was fond of telling his fellow-passengers that he caught heart-disease from over-study and over-work, as while he was studying, he was also clerk (during 10 years) of Messrs Bryan, Shatton, and Co., whose under-manager he became.

Always elegantly dressed, Danby attracted notice, but generally kept to himself, in order to emphasize his position of amoureux'; and when, on the arrival of the boat at Montevideo, he was compelled to take leave of his friends, he gave the following address: Nelson's Family Hotel, Great Portland Street, London. The young lady came on with her brother to Buenos Ayres, and some time after she received news from one of her friends on board respecting the remainder of the trip. It appears that Danby was travelling with an old gentleman, his uncle, a fine looking old man, close on 6 ft., whose manly countenance was adorned with white moustache and beard. This old buffer was observed to pay particular attention to a girl in the 3rd class, and indeed these attentions were so persistent that they were soon remarked by all. Danby felt compelled to demand an explanation from his Uncle, who removed all doubts by stating that he was desirous of protecting the young lady. As for Danby himself, he became 'triste' and somewhat morose. However, he brightened up as the voyage drew to a close. At Teneriffe, he bought presents for the ladies and entertained them at dinner in the Hotel, and he was as joyful as the rest when the steamer arrived at Plymonrh.

Shortly after the young lady in B. Ayres received a letter from him. It was a carefully-written epistle giving an account of social matters in London and winding up by announcing his approaching departure for Buenos Ayres. He begged her to look out for a house, and hoped he would secure some post while studying for barrister. This letter was dated the 10th February. On the 25th of the same month, he left in the Tartar Prince and arrived here on March 23rd. He presented himself at the house of the young lady, to whose hand he aspired and was received by her brother. His correct conduct, polished manners and instructive conversation earned for him the good opinion of the brother, who was completely taken in by the "couleur locale" which Danby had the great talent of giving to his narrative.

Danby obtained letters of recommendation to the London and the British Banks, and it seems that both banks accepted him on the same day. He chose the British Bank, with the result we all know.

OUR RIO GRANDE LETTER.

Rio Grande, 21st May.

To the Editor of the STANDARD,

Dear Sir,

I have received in due course the several copies of your very interesting journal the WEEKLY STANDARD, for which kindly accept my best thanks.

They are quite a boon, as our local papers are very sparing in their foreign telegrams, and confine themselves almost exclusively to matters relating to Rio, the promotion or dismissal of civil and military officers, &c. &c., matters only interesting to the individuals themselves and not to the general public.

Solemn obsequies in memory of the officers and soldiers who fell in the fight at Canudos in Bahia were celebrated last month at the theatre "7 de Setembre" which was profusely and appropriately decorated for the occasion. An imposing procession composed of all the civil, military and naval authorities was formed at the Camara Municipal, whence it proceeded, accompanied by military bands playing funeral marches, to the theatre. Several very eloquent and affecting speeches were delivered, and everyone appeared to be deeply moved when reference was made to the reverse suffered by the troops of the line at the hands of the notorious Antonio Conselheiro.

The city is full of "blancos," refugees from Artigas, via Yaguaron, there are several officers amongst them. They are quite destitute, and subscription lists have been opened by the newspapers to alleviate their lot. There is to be a matinée on the 25th inst, the proceeds of which are for their benefit and to provide means for their return to their own country. The subscriptions announced in one paper amount so far to 95 mil reis, about $15 gold.

Dr. Duvimoso Terra broke his parole in Porto Alegre and escaped to Pelotas, whence he can easily reach the frontier. His proceeding in breaking his word of honour has been severely commented upon in the papers and has been pronounced as exceedingly incorrect, and it will certainly not tend to raise the Blancos in the estimation of the Brazilians, especially as an attempt to escape was made in Rio a day or two ago by Col. Carrasco and 4 companions, who were the guests of the Brazilian Government at a hotel. They were caught at the railway station and were bound for S. Paulo. They also were under "parole" and were lodged and fed at the expense of the Government. They complained of the bad treatment they underwent at the hotel, but the landlord denied this, and he begged to be relieved of such guests, as they were too much addicted to Bacchanalian orgies.

This I read in to-day's telegrams from Rio.

Business here is about as dull as it can be, the prevailing low rate of Exchange paralyzing sales of almost every article.

We have had abundant rains during this month, which, however, were greatly needed after the long period of dry weather experienced. The killing at the "xarqueadas" comes to a close at the end of this month. I cannot tell the number of head of cattle killed to date, as no statistics are published in our local papers on this subject.

Freights coastwise have risen enormously, 1 ⅛ mil reis per arroba of 15 kilos having been paid for jerked beef, either to Bahia or Pernambuco, *i.e.*, at 8d. Exchange, about 70s. per ton of 70 arrobes!!! A vessel of 200 tons register will carry about 250 tons beef or about 25 % over the register tonnage. Before the new coasting law was in force, beef freights ruled between 550 to 850 reis per 15 kilos—25/6 to 30/6 per ton. For salt from Mossoró or Macau the last rates paid were 1 mil reis and 1 200 per alqueire of 40 litres, equal to 19/ and 20/9 per ton. The previous rates had been 850 reis to 900 reis per alqueire, 14/8 to 15/7 per ton. All this is the effect of the new coasting trade law which came into force on the 6th December last, his law excluding all foreign flags from the coasting trade. About 16 vessels of divers nationalities have changed their flags here, in this port, inclusive of 1 British, 1 North American, and 3 have by purchase become Brazilian property. As the Brazilian mercantile marine was utterly inadequate to meet the wants of the carrying trade coastwise, the owners of the above vessels foresaw the rise in freights that must inevitably take place, therefore they put their vessels under the National flag with very little expense, and are now reaping the benefits of their foresight, and as there does not seem much probability of Brazilians investing in shipping, at the present ruling rate of Exchange, it is highly probable that the rates of freight coastwise will continue to rule high for sailing ships. There has been a dearth of Brazilian sailors, as the law requires that ⅔ of the crew shall be Brazilian, but the above vessels are manned for the must part by their former crews, the men having been allowed to be registered at the Capitania by permission of the Government, otherwise the ships could not have gone to sea for want of Brazilian sailors, and this provision of the law could not be carried into effect, as there were no Brazilian seamen to be had for any money; the steamers absorb nearly all the available capable men.

I will give you an idea of the relative number of foreign and Brazilian sailing-vessels trading between this and the Northern ports from 30th June, '95 to 30th June, '96. Sixty-six cargoes of beef, farinha, beans, tallow, etc were shipped by foreign vessels as far North as Pernambuco, whilst during the same time only 9 cargoes were carried by Brazilian sailers. Sixty-five cargoes of salt, sugar, wood, coal, etc. were brought here from Mossoró, Macau, Pernambuco, etc by foreign vessels, only nine cargoes coming by Brazilian vessels. The above 18 cargoes in all, were carried by 7 Brazilian bottoms, these being the only ones in the trade at that time. Now, of course, the number under the flag is considerably increased, but they are in fact foreigners, the captains figuring as the owners thus being the only ones compelled to become naturalized. Exchange has from the 1st of the month to 14th inst. fluctuated between 7⅝ and 7 11/26d. since when it has continued steady at 7⅝ d. 90 days.

I forgot to mention that Mr. Thomas O'Gorman of the *Prensa* of your city, paid us a visit on the 30th April last.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

Llewelyn.

SCIENCE NOTES.

TRISTEZA AND CARBUNCLE.

Mr. Bourne's communications on this subject are very interesting as personal reminiscences. It is a pity that, as he says, he never had any means of studying microbes or bacilli. Had he studied these organisms he would have found them as "hard and practical facts" as any of the statements set forth in his papers. I am not an "estanciero," and therefore am not able to confirm or refute his statements as a practical camp man; but several years' practice in a bacteriological laboratory provide as valuable "experience" on this particular question as any amount of employment as a mayordomo. The recognition of diseases such as carbuncle and tristeza is peculiarly a question for a bacteriologist and not for a camp man, although the practical acquaintance of the latter with the phenomena accompanying any particular case are, of course, important. There are any number of questions of camp life upon which the opinion of a scientific man is not so valuable as that of a "gaucho;" but the nature of grano-malo and tristeza is not one of these. A microscopist in his laboratory can unerringly say from an examination of the blood of an animal whether it has died from tristeza, blood-poisoning, or grano malo (carbuncle). He need not be a mayordomo to do this; nay a mayordomo "who knows nothing of microbes or bacilli" would be as likely to be wrong as right in any particular case. It seems a pity that a writer should go out of his way to exalt practical knowledge gained on the camp over what he calls, theoretical knowledge, when the slightest acquaintance with the literature of the subject would shew him that all our exact knowledge of the nature and causes of these diseases is due to purely scientific men, and not to estancieros or even veterinary surgeons.

However, to prevent any misunderstanding, let me repeat in a few words what "scientific men" hold to-day respecting Grano Malo and Tristeza.

For a wonder they agree with Mr. Bourne in considering these diseases distinct, but they have good and favorable reasons for so doing, and they would not describe it, as does Mr. Bourne, as a disease which attacks an animal on the shoulder and leaves all the internal organs in a healthy state, the exact opposite being the case.

Grano Malo is, in the words of a blue book now before me issued by the New South Wales government "an epidemic disease in stock," being identical with anthrax, or carbuncle. (Mr. Bourne says it is not an epidemic; but the New South Wales Anthrax Board describe it as such, and I quote them, as Mr. Bourne evidently leans towards Australian evidence). Grano Malo is produced by a "vegetable" organism or bacillus (B. anthracis,) the presence of which can be found in the blood by aid of the microscope. Without the presence of this Bacillus no disease, however alike in symptoms, can be classed as Grano Malo.

Being due to a bacillus, the latter can be isolated, and a vaccine prepared after the manner discovered by Dr. Pasteur. This vaccine is a preventive of grano malo, not by inducing a milder form of the disease but by producing in the blood an anti-toxine, which counteracts or neutralizes the toxine of the bacillus in case of the latter entering the system. This is *the* remedy against Grano Malo. It was tried on, a large scale in New South Wales, and the Anthrax Board reported unanimously that "it had been conclusively demonstrated that M. Pasteur's vaccine of anthrax was efficacious as a preventive against that disease, and recommended its adoption and use."

Tristeza, (that is Texas fever, not when it is a term misused, as is frequent, for grano malo) is a disease produced by an *animal* organism or protozoon, which propagates itself in the blood and lives in, and on the contents of the red blood corpuscles. The mode of action of this organism is quite distinct from that of the bacillus of grano malo. The latter acts by giving off a poisonous toxine which destroys life and against which an anti-toxine is a neutralizing agent. The animal organism, on the other hand, itself destroys the contents of the red blood corpuscle, each protozoon eating on its own account. There is no toxine given off, so that no antixonine can be obtained, and up to the present date no vaccination against it can be even thought of theoretically. If it could be found that any milder disease, as in the case of cow pox as against small pox, would act as a greater or less preventive, then this milder disease might be inoculated and its effects tried; but there is no knowledge of any such milder disease; and therefore there can be no talk of vaccination as against Tristeza. The only mode of attacking 'tristeza' is by finding some drug which will have the same affect in this disease as has quinine in malaria which is also produced by a protozoon or animalcule.

The connection between the tick or "garrapata" and "tristeza" is no such ridiculous one as Mr. Bourne says certain theorists hold, who argue that "ticks and tristeza are causes one of the other." The man who could argue that, would argue anything. He would not be a theorist. He would be an ass. What practical scientific observers say is that ticks are the bearers of the protozoon of Texas fever from one animal to another. Mr. Bourne's version of this statement is a pure parody, as accurate as to describe a postman and the letter which he carries as causes one of the other. The fact that the tick is the bearer of the protozoon esdo not imply that the tick causes the disease. It may be conveyed in other ways as well as by the 'garrapata'; but no single statement put forward by Mr. Bourne affects this, and he himself is willing to admit that ticks may help to propagate the disease by inoculation. This is all that the scientific men who have written on the subject claim.

Let me point out two inconsistent statements in Mr. Bourne's letters. He says in one place: 'We tried the suggestion of burning the grass to destroy ticks and found it utterly useless." In another paragraph he says: 'Any very old dirty camp, camp that has not been burnt for years.... that is the place to breed both ticks and tristeza".

Surely, if leaving camp unburnt favours ticks, burning the camp cannot be 'utterly useless'.

One remark of Mr. Bourne is exceedingly suggestive, and is a practical confirmation of what 'theoretical' men have been pointing out for years. He says 'twenty years ago there was no disease among cattle', and he goes on to ask why. The answer is perfectly simple. Almost all the diseases which attack our domestic animals in this country have been imported. A country which maintains its own distinct breeds will have only to contend against the special enemies of those breeds; but a country which, in a frenzy for improving its stock, introduces all kinds, and all varieties from all countries, and admits them freely without veterinary inspection, must not be surprised to find itself the happy home of every known ailment which affects domestic animals in any part of the world. There are still a few diseases and parasites which we have not got, but very few, and these too will ere long be acttracted, by the too lavish hospitality of the country, to settle in our midst.

A. Stuart Pennington.

San Fernando, May 22, 1889.

P. S.—In your issue of Saturday May 22nd, there is a paragraph in the "On 'Change" columns to the effect that a number of estancieros in Pergamino have of late obliged their 'peones' to skin animals known to have died from "tristeza"! As the true tristeza or Texas fever is not, so far, known in the province of Buenos Aires, it follows that the tristeza here referred to is a misnomer for Carbuncle. The action of the Estancieros referred to is most reprehensible.

CHILIAN FLEET IN MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo, June 2nd.

We are informed that the presence of the Chilian fleet in this port is causing a great deal of curiosity not to say excitement, in Buenos Aires. All the Porteño papers wired their correspondents for information and instructed them to interview Admiral Goñi. As I wired yesterday, the squadron arrived at 2 o'clock. It consists of three cruisers which anchored in the outer roads, further out than the transatlantic steamers, and four torpedo-catchers which came into port. Admiral Goñi's ship Esmeralda saluted with 21 guns, which salute was returned by the Cerro fort. The Chilian Minister went to inform the President of their arrival. Admiral Goñi and six officers came ashore and visited the Chilian Minister with whom they dined. In the evening they visited the Uruguay Club, went about the principal streets and returned on board at eleven o'clock. Admiral Goñi is grandson of Admiral Simpson, the illustrious companion of Lord Cochrane, whose name is so closely connected with the War of Independence in Chile. I forbear to given a list of the vessels and names of officers, as all this was published on the occasion of the famous visit to Rio. This afternoon the admiral and his suite, accompanied by Sr. Lira, Chilian Minister, paid a visit to the President at Government House. The interview was cordial and champagne was drunk to the usual toasts in honor of the two countries and their respective Presidents. The reception was as informal as possible, in view of the visit of the Chilian officers being merely one of courtesy. As I know that this unexpected visit of the Chilian squadron was exciting much comment in Buenos Aires I determined to investigate it and accordingly went to the President's house to get his view of the matter and if possible an official declaration. H. E. said:—"The visit of the Chilian fleet to this port is entirely accidental, due to unforseen circumstances. Rough weather obliged them to put in here for coal and provisions, and once they have taken them on board they will leave. The visit to Government house was one of mere courtesy. There will be no banquet and no entertaining." I heard many comments on the visit in Government circles. Persons intimate with the President spoke more openly. They said the visit of the fleet is as much of a surprise here as in Buenos Aires. As it was stress of weather and need of coal that obliged it to put in here, there is nothing to be said; but considering the existing state of affairs, the revolution and our relations with Argentina, the visit is inopportune. Much as we should like to entertain the fleet of a friendly Power, as was done in Rio, under the present circumstances it will be impossible. Next I saw one of the Chilian officers who is on a footing of intimacy with the Admiral. He told me that they had strict orders from their Government to go direct from Rio to Punta Arenas and there take in coal; but that the bad weather they had encountered obliged them to put in here for coal. He said that for four weeks they had a glorious time in Brazil, visiting San Paulo, and did not get even time to sleep. This evening Admiral Goñi left for Buenos Aires to pass Thursday there. The fleet will leave here on Friday morning. To-morrow morning I am invited on board the flag-ship Esmeralda. Leaving on one side the question of the necessity of coaling here, is it possible that this visit is the answer of Chilian Diplomacy to the mission of General Tajes? The treaty of extradition between this country and Chile was promulgated with date May 29th.

LOCUSTS IN THE NORTH.

The Dingley Tariff Bill is provoking threats of retaliation from numerous quarters. Germany has protested energetically, Argentina diplomatically and Canada is endeavouring to pay Uncle Sam back in his own coin, whilst Mexico threatens to retaliate for the prohibitive duty which the Dingley Tariff will impose upon Mexican cattle imported into the States, by mulcting American hogs and packing products, as also American beef, tallow and other commodities. All this is to be decried and deplored, and the Americans are likely to find that by returning to an excessive system of protection they are injuring not only the import, but the export trade of their country, which of late they have been at such pains to build up.

Mr. D. C. Grant, manager of Mr. Cobos's estancia near Orellanos, was welcomed to-day. He states that the locusts caused terrible havoc last year, but that another invasion would cause the bluest of blue ruin. Now that the North American Commissioner, Mr. Brunner is here, there is less anxiety on the score of the locusts and there is a general conviction that the locusts are not going to have it all their own way next year. That the voracious insects have inflicted terrible losses on farmers is evident from the cries of distress which the wires continue to waft towards us. In some districts the distress is greater than in others. In Zarate for instance the woe-begone countenances of the farmers reflect the critical condition of agricultural interests. We are told that things are bad in old Zarate, the wheat and flax plantations giving little or nothing, and on the top of this comes a commercial crisis with restriction of credit and other bitterness of adversity. Then we have locust news from the provinces. Telegrams from San Justo, Cordoba, state that a cloud of locusts has settled in the neighborhood of Mar Chiquita. The colonists are said to be in a nervous frame of mind. Disheartened by last year's reverses, they did not extend the plantations, and now the weather is most propitious, but the Distress-Committee have not yet sent the seed required. There is some serious mismanagement in all this, and things have reached such a pass that settlers are borrowing seed on usurious conditions. In Santa Fe too, the settlers are clamouring in vain for seed. A correspondent in Esperanza, the municipal colony in the wheat province, calculates that of the settlers there 68% are without seed for the wheat plantations, and that of the 270.000 hectares tilled, something like 150,000 lie useless for want of seed. There may of course be some exaggeration in all this, but the fact of distress cannot be denied. And where there is no distress, there is indolence, which is almost as bad, being as a rule the precursor. A correspondent from Concepcion del Uruguay, for instance, states that he has just returned from a trip through the country districts. He found abundance of rich grasses, which have sprung up after the recent rains, and the cattle seemed to him in splendid condition. But as for men there were none to be seen, except in the "pulperias" or drinking shops. This is an old story, and shows that in spite of the great progress of the country things have not changed so much after all. The old Adam is still there.

HORSES FOR BRITISH ARMY.

Our Southern peripatetic writes us from Las Flores that though there have been some sharp frosts, the weather is very broken and threatening. The last gale did a deal of damage. Lightning struck a barn and made short work of 1500 fanegas of maize, whilst the mortality in animals on the estancias from lightning has been unusually heavy. Mr. Andres Abelino Diaz had his barn set on fire by incendiaries and lost 30 fine rams as well as 1500 fanegas of maize, estimating his loss at $30,000. Part of the English Remount Purchasing Commission is in Las Flores, but not heavily engaged, as it seems that it only takes sound criollo horses from 1.46 to 1.51 centim. and with little white in the colour, so that out of a troop of say 200 offered, barely 10 or 15 pass muster. The Commission's requirement in all runs to 1500 horses for the British troops in South Africa, two classes being selected, for cavalry and mounted infantry. the horses will be shipped by Messrs. Houlder Bros. about end of June, and we understand that up to the present not half the total number required have been purchased, but the Commissioners are of opinion that they will have little difficulty in securing the balance. When the work is done a report on horse-breeding in the Argentine will be laid before the Horse Guards, which if favorable may prove a great opening for the industry in this country.

DEHORNED CATTLE.

Whilst on the topic of our live stock exports it will be remembered that a short time ago in chronicling the fine price of £19, 5s averaged at Deptford by a batch of Argentine steers, we drew attention to the fact that it was the result of the animals having been dishorned and rendered amenable to reason at close quarters. The batch in question was shipped by Messrs. P. and G. Hughes per s.s Kestor for account of Messrs. Hope Bros, the well known estancieros of San Geronimo, averaging 691 kilos in the Darsena and leaving the owners about $52 gold on their estancia, a figure it is needless to add that makes the business a very paying one. *The Cattle Exporters and Butcher's* advocate of April 8th comments on the shipment as follows:—"By the way, it is worth noting that a consignment of Argentine cattle sold at Deptford this week averaged £19. 5s each. There were 156 in the lot, and every one of them had been dishorned some time before shipment. They carried well on the voyage, and could be handled fearlessly all the time. I am told they were "touched", freely by the buyers at Deptford, and that was one reason why they sold so well. Hitherto the practice has been for buyers to take up a safe position and view South American cattle as cautiously as if they were wild beasts—which they usually are—with a special thirst for the blood of English butchers. The fact that these dehorned cattle made such a good price will no doubt inspire Argentine ranch-owners to humble more of their stock, and break them in to a point of domestication sufficient for the home buyers to feel their quality and condition. This marks a new and important departure in the competition our Canadian exporters have to face from South America."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

SYSTEM FOR PRESERVING MEAT.

A party of well known gentlemen, including Mr. Buchannan, United States Minister, journeyed down on Friday last to Mr. Guerrero's well known estancia situated on the placid and picturesque banks of the Rio Salado and a short distance from the Southern Railway Station of the same name. The object of the pleasant trip was to inspect the machine invented by Mr. Guerrero for drying meat, fish, vegetables and even fruit. Mr. Guerrero's estancia is we may say a typical establishment in every way, and very different from the "criollo" estancia, which generally comprised a few leagues of camp and several thousands of native horses, cows and sheep: no trees around the house, no nicely laid out gardens in which all kinds of beautiful flowers bloom, such as in Mr. Guerrero's property, were to be seen. Mr. Guerrero's estancia is, as we said before, on the banks of the Salado, while gardens run right down to the water, on which are to be seen innumerable swans, ducks, and other fowl. The visitors, after a sumptuous breakfast, whiled away the greater part of the afternoon in shooting in spite of the steady rain, and then adjourned to have a look at the machine used for drying meat.

The drying machine or apparatus is a large oven, divided into three compartments, one above the other: the first one is for the fire, the second contains the hot air, and the third is the large receptacle in which portions of the carcases to be dried are placed. The second compartment is separated from the third by a sort of gridiron iron floor. The body of a slaughtered steer, or sheep is first submerged for seven hours in a solution which contains 25 % of salt. This process although simple enough can be suppressed. However, the carcase thus treated is then placed in the oven for 45 to 48 hours, it is then ready to be exported. Game, fruit and vegetables can be prepared for export in a similar way. Meat prepared by Mr. Guerrero's system is already known abroad, especially in Rio Janeiro. The process employed has the advantage of being most economical in every way. Bacon, and even alfalfa, can be dried in the same manner.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

STOPPAGE OF TRAFFIC TO CENTRAL STATION.

RETIRO AND CASA AMARILLA TERMINI.

WHEELWRIGHT, HOPKINS, CRABTREE AND STANT.

PROTEST OF THE ENSENADA RAILWAY CO.

June 2nd

Shades of Crabtree! We invoked them yesterday morning as we watched the last of railway traffic to the old Central Station. Police Commissaries with an armed body of men were stationed at the Retiro and Casa Amarilla, red flags were hoisted, and all trains stopped. The Central Argentine Railway Co. bowed to the ukase with diplomatic courtesy; not so the Ensenada Railway Co. which stopped traffic under protest.

* * *

Wheelwright and Hopkins and their hallowed memories pass before us as the navvies take up the rails in front of the city. Yet the salient feature of that railway past is Crabtree, so maligned, so persecuted, that he died, we may say, heart-broken. We, who helped Hopkins and Wheelwright, who defended Crabtree, we cannot help casting one long, lingering look behind as we see the rails vanish from the Paseo Julio and Paseo Colon.

* * *

In the early days' of the Northern Railway, long before the much lamented Central Station was designed by Engineer Stant, and when the tramway ran to the Retiro, it was not unusual to look upon a trip to the Tigre as a journey of incident and adventure. We helped with pick-axe to shove a locomotive along in the sixties and we remember employing four hours to get from Tigre to the Retiro. Crabtree managed the old concern for years, and no man in South America, from the days of the Revolucion de Mayo, was more bitterly abused in print than this unlucky railway manager. He had hosts of friends, everybody liked him, but the defects of his railway, the miserable permanent way, the wretched carriages, the asthmatic engines, the time-honored delays, roused the public against him and his railway. For years he stood the brunt of public vituperation—he often mounted the engine himself—but finally he broke down a martyr to his railway service, a victim of his Company.

* * *

We now go back to the old stage. Old stagers may feel rejuvenated as they jump down again at the Retiro "shebeen" or station, walk up the hill or take the tramway. We, for one, much though we object to the arbitrary ukase against the Companies, cannot conceal a certain satisfaction that the miserable old construction of engineer Stant has been burned down and the rails removed from the front of the city. At all events, the Retiro or the Casa Amarilla is better than the present terminus on the old, burned down site, exposed to sun, wind, and water, and dangerous into the bargain at night, owing to scant illumination.

* * *

Passengers from the Northern suburbs can always rely on a good tramway service from the Retiro, and whatever shortcomings may have been remarked yesterday, we have no doubt that the City of Buenos Aires Tramway Company will meet all requirements of the traffic in a few days. There was an outcry when the old Parque Station was removed therewere also complaints when the Southern Railway abandoned the Central Station; and we need not wonder if to-day there is great discontent at the abolition of the wretched, old Central Station. But it is a case of habit more than anything else—and people will soon get accustomed to the Retiro, and the tram—a mere question of weeks.

* * *

Both the Northern and Ensenada Railways must now go to some expense in improving the Retiro and Casa Amarilla stations. Their present condition is disgraceful to both companies, and the public demand more accommodation and more comforts. Both companies may rest assured that the demands of the public will be backed up by official pressure, and better for them if they carry out with a good grace the improvements and extensions required by the change of termini.

* * *

The Retiro is a charming spot for a terminus; it is even picturesque, for there is a kind of bold contrast between the Gas Works, Labellon Argentino, the flat expanse of water to the East, the noble slope to the West. Historic memories are also associated with the spot, since the seizure of this city by Beresford to the blowing up of the old barracks. Close to was the old slave-market in the early history of Buenos Ayres. The Central Argentine Railway Company can erect a splendid terminus to match the picturesque and historic surroundings. The same may be said of the old Casa Amarilla, with the soap suds of so many generations around it, the "barranca," etc., etc.

* * *

At Casa Amarilla the following document, embodying the protest of the Ensenada Railway, was drawn up and signed.

"In the Casa Amarilla Station, capital of the Republic, Engineer Schneidewind, inspector general of the National Railway Board, seeing that the Ensenada train No. 2, was about to follow on to Central Station, raised the red flag of danger, thus stopping the train, and stated that in accordance with the decree of the National Government, the train could not pass the Casa Amarilla. Don Santiago C. Marengo, manager of the Ensenada Railway, was present, and having been informed of the circumstances of the case, he said that he submitted under protest, but that he reiterated the claims put forward by the company and sustained in a petition to Congress for authority to carry the matter before the Tribunals.

The service having been suspended, this document was drawn up and signed.

June 1st, 1897.

Manuel Z. Lee, Police-Commissary; *A. Schneidewind*, Inspector-Gen, N.R.B.; *Lisandro Gordillo*, Inspector; *S. C. Marengo*, Manager; *James Gibson*, Traffic Sup.; *Carlos Canepa*, Station-master.

A few days ago we advised the good news for Southern Cordobese of the plans of the Italo branch of the Pacific Railway having been approved, and we hear now on first rate authority that everything is ready to go ahead, the money waiting, and nothing to be done except ship the rails. The line will take very little making, as there are no engineering difficulties whatsoever. It also comes in very handy for the Pacific Company, which, desirous of running faster trains on the main line, have perforce to lay heavier rails, and they can now relay say from Mercedes to Villa Mercedes with new rails and hardwood sleepers, utilizing the fish-plates and lighter rails on the new branch. By July the active manager Mr. Huxtable expects to have the works in train, and the line built six months later, so that the engine will be steaming into Italo by the wool season. There is nothing in the country so stamped with progress and enterprise as our railways, and we are glad to say that if the Pacific was a slow coach in this respect in times past, it is so no longer, a feather in the cap of Mr. Huxtable, the general manager, and Mr. Lowe, the traffic manager, who have contributed mainly to this very satisfactory improvement; and not only is it evidenced in the train service, but in the accommodation for passengers, a point that no railway manager catering for public support can afford to overlook. That Mr. Huxtable has not done so is apparent from the fact that he has just got out two splendid passenger cars, the only ones in the Plate lighted by electricity, which is an electric victory. The railways are all going ahead, and this means men and money, two mighty desiderata where both are scarce.

The Raising of the Rails, so long threatened, came off on Tuesday at the top of the morning. At 5-30, long before dawn, the first train from Ensenada turned up at the Yellow House, and would have gone on to Central but for the Moluna-Pass heroism of Railway Inspector General Schneidewind, who planted himself right in the middle of the track in front of the engine, with a red flag, the danger signal, in his hand. Then Mr. Marengo, manager of the line, came on the scene, and he and Inspector Schneidewind had a friendly chat: then they adjourned to the stationmaster's office, where Mr. Marengo signed and delivered a formal protest against the violation of the Company's rights. That settled the matter, and Messrs. Marengo and Schneidewind adjourned in the most friendly manner to an early breakfast. At the Retiro there was nothing in the protest line. The Minister of the Interior was there, and a crowd of the unwashed filled the station and precincts, as if they expected to see a bloody fight and lots of funerals to follow. As the trains of the three lines from the North came in, there was a deal of confusion in getting the passengers and their luggage out of the trains into their carriages and tramways, but nothing more. It makes one laugh like a horse to think that the Railway Board, or the police, or somebody, was struck with the brilliant idea of taking up two rails opposite Calle Tucuman, lest the engien drivers had orders to rush through the Retiro station full speed to Central. Taking up the rails was a cruel thing to do, as every-body in the train would have been killed at the foot of Calle Tucuman. It would have had a much more brilliant and theatrical effect if a battery of Krupp guns had been stationed there, to receive the charge of the trains with shell and shot. This is what is usually done in Europe on such occasions. However, all's well that ends well, and we won't laugh any more—till the next time.

Marker! Score any number of points you like for the Pacific Railway, the first in the republic to light its cars by electricity. The others will, of course, be forced to follow suit.

The National Railway Board has approved the plans sent in by the Ensenada Railway for the Terminus Station at Casa Amarilla.

The same Board has likewise sanctioned the new Time Table of the Ensenada Line, based on the stoppage of traffic between Casa Amarilla and the Central Station. The Company now stop running several trains which formerly came up to Central.

One of the results of the Raising of the Rails between the Retiro and Casa Amarilla Stations to the old Central Terminus has been a decided spurt in the business of the Port Madero and Catalinas Mole railway lines along the docks. This may partially account for the improvement in Catalinas stock since 1st inst. Meantime, some parties are highly incensed at the extra charges that they have to pay in all produce, goods, and animals that are conveyed from any part of the Magdalena Ensenada line to the Northern, and vice-versa for both the Port Railway and the Catalinas branch now get a share of the traffic.

In connection with the above, a subscriber sends us a schedule of what it cost him to get a cow and small calf from a station on the Magdalena Railway to another on the Northern.

	$ m/n
To Casa Amarilla along Ensenada line, including a new toll of $3 over a bridge at port-works	21.15
Few yards of Port Railway.....	1.80
Few metres of Catalinas do.....	5.00
On Northern line to Martinez.....	8.82

With one charge and another it cost him from Vieytes to Martinez 45.46$—rather expensive trevelling for a cow and calf. Special attention may be called to the charges of the "bits" of railroad between Casa Amarilla and Retiro, and we wonder if the Government will see fit to alter the exorbitant rates.

The following stations on the Western railway line were opened to the public yesterday:—Mari Lauquen, at kilometre 472, Drysdale at 494, Cabrito at 523.

The Western Railway is pushing ahead fast from Trenque-Lauquen to Toay, and we see that this week the Company have opened to public traffic the section from Trenque-Lauquen to Catriló, viz:—

Mari-Lauquen....	475	kilometres
Drysdale.....	494	"
Catriló.....	523	"

There could be no more eloquent proof of the great assimilating powers of this fair country than to see the good old Scotch name of Drysdale figure alongside the Pampa names of Mari-Lauquen and Catriló. By the time the series of Indian Station names are completed to Toay, the popular manager of the railway, Mr. J. F. Roberts, will be an authority as a Pampa philologist "Mari Mari came de Kriné Cacique Roberts?"

The plans for the station at Toay of the B. B. N. W. Railway have been approved.

The Central Argentine Railway has been authorized to establish a special tariff for parcels to Villa Mercedes, from 10th inst., in combination with the Andine line.

PROVINCES.

Mr. Carlos S. Villar has invented a new system of preserving carcases of steers and wethers, which consists in injecting a solution of common salt into the animals' arterial system after death. This process of preserving the entire carcase is estimated to be a saving of $10 on every head of cattle slaughtered, as not a single part of it is touched with the knife except, of course, a slight gash in the throat. A carcase thus treated keeps perfectly fresh in all its parts and can be exported to foreign markets for sale with the greatest safety. The Italian steamer Perseo took several animals, thus slaughtered and preserved, to Genoa yesterday. Mr. Argerich left in that packet in order to examine the carcases on arrival at Genoa and report fully on the advantages offered by Villar's system.

Mr. Corydon R. Mellor, who has arrived from San Luis, showed us yesterday some sample nuggets from his gold mine in the Cañada Honda in that province. One nugget weighs 511 ½ grammes and is the biggest nugget we have ever seen in this country; the sample is pure gold. The second nugget, not so pure, weighs 165 ½ grammes. We understand that both samples will be exhibited for a week in the windows of Messrs. Gath and Chaves in Calle Piedad. The Cañada Honda gold field is a "pertinencia," 6,500 metres long with full width of the cañada and belongs to Messrs. Randolph and Corydon R. Mellor, who took it over in payment of a debt from the Central Argentine Gold Fields, Ld. About two leagues distant from the Cañada Honda lies the La Carolina Mine which belongs to the Argentine Concessions, Ld. The exhibition of these two nuggets of Mr. Corydon Mellor will cause nothing short of a sensation in our mining circles, and will help to strengthen the conviction that we may yet get back to gold payments in this country.

There seems to be something wrong, a screw loose somewhere about the seed distributed to the farmers, as advices from Santa Fe say that the farmers at Maria Juana colony have refused to accept the seed allotted them on the ground that it is not only of inferior quality—but contains 15% turnip seed. This is too bad. The poor colonists have everything at stake in the next harvest, and yet even the money voted by Congress is badly applied. It remains to be seen if there is much more of this going on. Turnip seed! "Risum teneatis."

There is most shocking news from Catamarca; in fact it comes like a bolt from the blue, as nobody could have imagined such a state of things in a land teeming with food of all kinds. In a letter to the *Capital* of Rosario, the people in the Province of Catamarca are declared to be dying of starvation, even in its very capital! Infectious diseases are raging, yet there are neither doctors nor drugs! At Belen corpses are left unburied. The unfortunate people make up small subscriptions and send to Cordoba for medicine! Whole families are literally starving! This is really a dreadful state of things. How can it have come about so suddenly?

Messrs Lahusen and Company have purchased in Bahia Blanca 6,000 metres of land close to the railway station, where they intend erecting a large produce barraca.

FINANCIAL.

Poor Chile. It is on the beaten track again. It is to have Free banks and Public works and a Propaganda commission, and a whole heap of things very good in themselves but tremendously costly. Chile has ever been so sound and conservative in its financial views that it is strange to see it now taking to Free Banks, with Argentina as a sorry example of what they lead to. The project is hedged in with safeguards, but the murder will out, and the passing of the bills will mean a nail in the coffin of its financial stability. We have already given the bases of the bills and so shall await their definite presentation to Congress before reopening comment.

We may say with no small satisfaction, it is the great impression in the market that we have seen the worst of the commercial crisis, and perhaps the last of failures of any importance, as the most critical months of the year are past, and the failures apparently over. It is quite needless to remark that this is a much better ending than was anticipated, shewing clearly that commerce is far from being so void of vitality and bereft of resources as was apprehended by some. All our big importing and exporting houses have stood the brunt bravely and unmoved, though rumour had it at one moment, last month, that several firms of old standing, great credit, and important capitals had suspended payments and applied to the courts for moratorium. There was even a certain latent apprehension that some of the banks, certainly one, would have to face a "run," but all this is now beyond the range of probability, and we can safely welcome it as a harbinger of coming prosperity and more solid and stable commercial welfare.

We had the pleasure of a conversation to-day with the Finance Minister on the subject of the debts of the provinces, and H.E. told us that the Government intends to take the question in hand at once, beginning with those provinces that already have made private arrangements with their creditors. The President of the Republic and the Finance Minister are both determined that the National Treasury shall not be burdened with a single dollar more, and that the arrangements shall be made on the basis of whatever solid security the provinces can give to the National Government.

The Finance Minister has acceded to the petition of the Tucuman sugar manufacturers to be allowed to have Fiscal deposits in Buenos Aires, Rosario, Colastine Cordoba, Tucuman, Santiago, Salta, Jujuy, Misiones, Formosa and the Chaco; and the first class railway stations of the B. Aires and Rosario, Central Northern, Central Cordoba, San Cristobal and North West Argentine lines are made to be such Fiscal Deposits. The Internal Taxes Office is charged with the necessary regulations. The sugar kings say that with these new deposits they will not be forced to sell their sugar at miserable prices in order to pay the Internal Tax on it at a moment when their industry is in such sore straits.

It appears that the Minister of Interior is not inclined to grant the extension of time asked for by the Dock Sud de la Capital Company to finish their works, now so long at a stand still. Mr. Demarchi, recently purchased the rights of the Company, counting that the extension of time would be granted.

The National Revenue Office has forwarded to the Finance Minister a document containing the modifications it believes necessary to make in the Custom Laws for coming year. As for instance, changing the ad valorem into specific. Another of the modifications proposed is the transference of the 3rd Article of the Estimates Law, which puts an additional tax of 2% on goods subject to import duty, to the Custom House Law instead. Article 10th, which becomes Article 11th in the project for 1898 tends not only to explain its purport and make it easier for the Custom Houses to apply it. Article 31, which becomes 32, has for object to prevent unscrupulous morchants cheating the Revenue. The other changes are merely in form.

On Friday the International Advisory Board of the Philadelphia Museums organized and elected its officers for the coming year. We have to congratulate Don Carlos Lix Klett on his election as a Vice-president of the Board, a well deserved honor. Mr. Robert Bleakley, of the New Orleans Board of Trade, was elected President; Mr. Wm. R. Grace of New York, Mr. Zino R. Carter of Chicago and Mr. R. A. B. Wilner of Philadelphia Vice-Presidents for the United States. The Vice-Presidents from the South American countries; Sr. Carlos LixKlett, Argentina; Sr. Mendez, Brazil; Sr. Perez, Mexico; Sr. Murguiondo, Uruguay; Sr Rogers, Chile; Sr. Delfino, Venezuela; Sr. Pfeiffer, Peru; Sr. Fernandez, Costa Rica; Sr. Mejica. San Salvedor and Mr. Richter British Guiana.

An echo of the saccharine crisis. It is reported that the Union Azucarera has arranged with the Refinery for the latter to take up all this season's output. Such a combination seems wholly improbable. In the first place it would require an enormous capital which neither concern is in a position to dispose of, and realization of the over-stock that is causing the hitch and trouble, so that merely taking it off the market for the moment does not mend things materially. The crisis in sugar has to come, and the sugar-kings themselves know it only too well, or they would have devised some means of making the consumer a victim.

COURTS.

The balance sheet of the firm of Bartolome and Esteban Borzone and Co., who failed in Rosario, shows according to the syndic appointed by the judge, assets $154,077 and liabilities $472,965, against the following figures presented by the firm last December when they solicited a moratoria: Assets $973.601, liabilities $654,673 m/n.

The firm of D. Barthe and Co., which petitioned for a moratorium, has made satisfactory arrangements with its creditors by which the latter will be paid in full within 90 days.

The commercial Judge Dr. Viale has fixed the 12th inst. for the meeting of creditors of the firm of Altgelt and Co., to resolve if the petition of moratorium shall be granted. This Judge had a busy time of it during May, no less than 20 failures were attended to, and 8 petitions of moratorium were granted.

The Courts were very busy yesterday with the meeting of creditors of various firms. That of Villanueva Leguineche was attended by over 100 creditors who went to hear the report presented by the syndic, Mr. Castel, who left the real cause of the failure in the hands of the Judge. The real assets of the firm amount to $51,923 gold and $184,991 paper, and liabilities $100,614 gold and $91,500 paper. Mr. José Maria Blanco, of the firm of Blanco, Bastarrica and Company, was named receiver.

The Court of Appeal has revoked the decision of Dr. Viale, who refused to grant Messrs D. Barthe and Company a moratorium, finding that the reasons brought forward by Dr. Viale were not sufficient, and has granted the moratorium.

The Courts have decreed moratoria for Ackerley and Company and Molet and Company.

The "mayorista" failures are not over yet apparently though we feel convinced that the list is fast drawing to a close. Yesterday Messrs. Roques, Vilella and Co., Venezuela 529 applied for moratorium, shewing assets $2,209 gold, and 240,552 paper against liabilities $2,209 gold and $173,225 paper. The outstandings due to the firm which we suppose will scarcely stand severe pruning, are returned at 157,121.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

June 2nd

The sitting opened yesterday afternoon at 3.20 under the presidency of General Roca, 18 Senators being in their seats.

The following was the principal business laid on the table:

Bill in revision from the lower House for granting pecuniary assistance to agriculturists in Santa Fé, Entre Rios and Cordoba.

Petition from the Electric Tramway Company of the Capital, asking for exoneration from duties for material imported for the line.

Petition from Messrs. Otto Bemberg and Co. for permission to sue the Executive.

Petition from Mr. J. M. Burgos for permission to run a line of steamers on the Rio Pilcomayo.

Petition from the Central Argentine Railway Company asking that the decree be annulled which orders the rails to be taken up between the Retiro and the old Central Station.

Petition from Messrs. Morton, Rose and Co. presented by their representative Mr. C. H. Sanford, begging that the law of August 1896, referring to the settlement of the foreign debt of Santa Fe, be interpreted according to its wording, which is imperative, not authoritative. In other words, he considers that Congress in that law has issued a peremptory order to the National Executive to hand over to Morton, Rose, and Co., the amount of National 4% Bonds stipulated in that Act. This appeares to be a correct interpretation of the law on the part of the creditors of the Province of Santa Fe, as the sixth clause of the said law exonerates Santa Fé from all liability towards its foreign creditors. This view is confirmed by legal lights here, and the question seems simple enough, and one fails to see what other interpretation can be made of the law, its wording, or its spirit.

The House then proceeded to discuss the modifications introduced by the Deputies in the Bill for according aid to the agriculturists in Santa Fe, Entre Rios, and Cordoba. After some explanations had been given by Senator Anadon the Bill was passed. A Bill was also passed reforming the law relating to the granting of titles to land in National Territory. After which, in the absence of further business, the House rose for the day.

BANKING ITEMS.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Banco Popular Argentino was held on Saturday to appoint a new Board. The following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. Sixto Quesada, Francisco G. Murature, Luis Ortiz Basualdo, Horacio J. Ferrari, Miguel Lanus, Pedro C. Mendez and Angel Peluffo. Messrs. Pedro C. Iturralde and Belisario Lynch were elected Syndicate and suplente respectively. It was resolved that the payment of a 10% dividend should be made from to-day, Monday.

Banks appear to be in rather bad luck just at present. Considerable pecuniary unpleasantness has been caused in Santiago del Estero by the disappearance from the National Bank there of 5,000 shinplasters, by means of a forged cheque. Perhaps it's Danby again? Many people think that he has not left the country yet.

There is every reason to rejoice that Dr. Chavarria has been retained in his post as Chairman of the National Mortgage Bank, a position he had filled with distinguished ability and admirable discretion. Latterly the Bank has been extremely fortunate in its presidents, Drs. Pellegrini, Escalante, and Chevarria all having done much towards consolidating the great position and credit it enjoys to-day, and we may say that if all the State Banks had this advantage, one or two actual derelicts might still be carrying sail as bravely and staunchly as ever.

It is rumoured that the G issue of National cedulas will be closed off at 4 millions and the balance of 6 millions tacked on to a new issue of 10 millions mooted and which will of course take the next letter H. We cannot look upon this as very favourable news. If the National series are going to vie with Provincials in appropriating all the letters of the alphabet, we are menaced with depreciation in the stock itself and with inflation of real-estate values. 'Dead slow' is the best motto Dr. Chevarria could put over the bank's door, and it is in the belief of his views leaning that way that the market approves of his re-appointment to the chair. Ten millions more or less, people say, makes no difference, but it is not the amount, but the opening of the valve that gives rise to qualms of distrust.

TIRO FEDERAL.

The holding capacity of Prince George's Hall was taxed to its very utmost last night, when the prizes, gained at the late International Rifle Tournament, were presented to the victorious champions. The large and fashionable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, only proved the words spoken by General Campos, when he said "that the Tiro Federal was not created by the Government, or by any law, but was the outcome of a grand patriotic feeling that was evident throughout the whole of the Republic, and in which the Argentine woman, and the Argentine mother did not by means form the least part".

The hall was very prettily decorated, the arches being filled by festoons of laurels, and the balls hung with the flags of all the nations and republics that had sent prizes. The various prizes were ranged in tiers, and it is quite safe to say, that never at any similar meeting, have such a number of handsome and valuable prizes, been shot for.

General Luis M. Campos presented the prizes, having a gracous word for every one. He was supported on the platform by Dr. Furquin Werneck, Intendente of Rio, the Brazilian Minister, and the members of the Committee of the Tiro Federal.

The list of prizes, read in a very distinct voice by Dr. Adolfo F. Orma, is a very long one, and the chief of them are detailed below.

It is worthy of remark that the fourth prize in the "Premio Suizo", a very handsome sword, was gained by Sr. Miguel B. Quirno, who very gracefully presented it to General Campos, President of the Society.

During the evening, the bands of the 8th Infantry and the Police performed outside the hall, whilst a splendid orchestra under the direction of Sr. Furlotti considerably added to the pleasure of the evening.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Private J.S. Jimenez, 3rd Infantry.	1
Sergeant A. Cordoba, 8th Infantry.	2

PREMIO PARAGUAY.

Luis Watteau, Silver Crown given by the President of Paraguay..	1
Juan Dighero, Gold Medal 1st class and Diploma.....	2

PREMIO CHILE.

G. Santiago Aeschbacher, Gold Medal given by the President of Chile	1
Charles J. Dawney.....	2

PREMIO BRAZIL

Marcelo T. de Alvear, Gold Medal, given by the President of Brazil	1
Adolfo Panizza.....	2

PREMIO PERU.

Andres del Pino, Bronze Statue, given by the President of Perú.	1
M. T. de Alvear.....	2

PREMIO ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Furquin Werneck, Gold Medal, given by the Governor of Santa Fé.....	1
Francisco de la Vega.....	2

PREMIO BOLIVIA.

Dr. Federick G. Corbin.....	1
Constancio Larguia..... equal	2
Otto Stess.....	3

PREMIO BELGICA.

Miguel B. Quirno.....	1
José Bernasconi.....	2

PREMIO ITALIA.

Dr. Frederic G. Oorbin.....	1
Luis Watteau.....	2

PREMIO ALEMANIA.

Lino Hoppe..... equal	1
Enrique Schliepper.....	2

CHAMPIONSHIP WITH THE SERVICE RIFLE.

Charles J. Dawney, Silver Crown, Bronze Statue "Liberty" given by the Chamber of Deputies, and the Mauser Rifle N° 0000 given by Dr. C. Pellegrini.....	1
Dr. Frederick G. Corbin.....	2

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sociedad de Tiro del Rosario.....	1
Tiro Federal Argentino de B. Aires	2

PREMIO ESPAÑA.

Alberto Martinez.....	1
G. S. Aeschbacher.....	2

PREMIO "FEDERAL ARGENTINO".

Teofilo Mendez.....	1
Adolf Panizza.....	2

PREMIO "SUIZA".

Pedro Chiesa..... equal	1
C. J. Dawney.....	2

Revolver prizes:—

PREMIO URUGUAY.

Angel Velaz, José Campi, equal.

PREMIO INGLATERRA.

Marcelo T. de Alvear, Jorge M. Lubary, Andres del Pino, equal.

PREMIO FRANCIA.

Marcelo T. de Alvear.....	1
Jorge M. Lubary.....	2

CHAMPIONSHIP.

Marcelo T. de Alvear.....	1
Jorge M. Lubary.....	2

PREMIO VELOCIDAD.

Marcelo T. de Alvear.....	1
Dr. Furquin Werneck.....	2

CHAMPIONSHIP—ARMY AND NAVY.

Ensign Guillermo Jurgensen.....	1
Sub-Lieutenant Carlos Paoli.....	2

MILITARY.

The U.S.S. Lancaster, Captain Stirling, is in the Outer Roads, and we are sorry that she draws too much water to enter docks. She is a fine old wooden sloop-of-war of about 3000 tons displacement, and was, not long ago, thoroughly overhauled and completely re-armed for use as a gunnery school-ship. Her battery consists entirely of modern quick-fire and machine guns.

The Argentine National Guard takes a most tremendous lot of enrolment. The operation has taken place three times within the last two years, yet the new Minister of War contemplates still another. There is something terribly loose, evidently, about the enrolling machinery.

The Argentine Mauser appears to be the finest war rifle on earth, and has won a prize at the Tiro Federal Tournament worth all the other prizes put together. The hundred rifles belonging to the association were fired **15,000** times each during the Tournament without injury, yet the highest number of shots allotted to any rifle in European armies before it is considered useless, is 4000!! Hurrah for the Argentine Mauser!

The War Office has decided not to postpone the National Guard drill this year, as was mooted when Mr. Villanueva retired into private life. It will, therefore, take place in July, August and September, and the hours will be from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. every Sunday.

OBITUARY

We much regret to hear of the death of Mr. Martin Schafter, ripe in years, in Hernandarias. He was wellknown to old stagers, and was directly connected for years with immigration in Entre Rios and Santa Fé. Our colleague *Deutsche La Plata Zeitung* pays a deserved tribute to his memory.

The death of Mrs. Varela de Moreno, in Chile, has caused widespread sorrow in Porteño society, in which the lamented lady was universally beloved for her virtues and noble qualities of head and heart. The sad event casts many well-known families here into mourning.

Mr. William H. Roberts, Superintending Engineer of the electric light works, of the Primitiva Co., Calle Cuyo, who died at the British Hospital, and was interred at Chacarita on Thursday was only thirty years of age. He was a most capable electrical engineer, and was greatly esteemed and beloved by all for his high character as a man. There was a large attendance of the employés of the company, and the officials as well. He leaves a widow and five little children. They had all arranged to sail for England on the 8th on a vacation of eight months in which he had hoped to regain his health. Dr. McLaughlin conducted the funeral service.

In our obituary column will be found the notice conveying the sad news of the death of a very old and much esteemed friend, Mr. Chevers MacDonnell, who breathed his last in the Estancia Las Moscas, Entre Rios, at the ripe age of 67. His enormous frame, which called attention wherever he went, was only equalled by greatness of heart and kindness of disposition. Genial, honorable to severity, well read, and gifted with keen and impertubable humour, he was the acme of all that constitutes a gentleman and a most agreeable companion. He had a host of friends in this country and Paraguay, where he spent many of his late years. All will mourn his loss. Peace to the ashes of a grand old Irish gentleman. "Mors laborum quies est."

PRESIDENT BORDA ON BOARD THE CHILIAN SQUADRON.

Montevideo, 4th

To-day has been the noisiest I have known in Montevideo. The row began about eight o'clock in the morning when U.S.S. Lancaster arrived and saluted the fort and the Chilian squadron, both of which immediately returned the salutes. Then at ten the President accompanied by his ministers and a suite of officers and functionaries numbering abouty thirty, embarked on the State barge and the steamer General Lavalleja with a band of music, and went on board the Uruguayan gunboat Suarez which conveyed them to the Chilian flag-ship Esmeralda. Then the firing began in earnest. If the Blanco rebels had been bombarding the town they would not have made so much noise. All the warships in port saluted the President, and the Suarez and the Cerro fort blazed away in answer. At first there was some semblance of firing salute for salute, but it finished with a general "load up and fire away boys as fast as you can", until, as the President reached the Esmeralda, that vessel fired a salute of 100 guns, which was duly answered. If there are any ear trumpets for sale in your town send them over; they will find a ready sale amongst the seafaring officials. Admiral Goñi, just back from Buenos Aires, surrounded by his staff, received the President as he came on board, while the sailors manned the yards and gave cheers for the President, and the band of music played the National Hymn.

I forgot to say that the Oriental sailors returned the cheers of the Chilians. The company then adjourned to the salon where Admiral Goñi drank to the health of President Borda and the prompt pacification of Uruguay. President replied with a eulogy of Chile. The Esmeralda was then visited throughout by the Presidential party and at half past one they left, the Suarez manœuvring round the Esmeralda and the cheers, national hymns, etc., being repeated. The salutes were again fired as they returned to shore. A statistical friend estimates at many thousand dollars the value of the powder burned in honor of the occasion. At half past two the Chilian fleet sailed away. Once on shore the presidential party experienced the pangs of hunger sharpened by the sea air and the Chilian champagne, and the whole party made straight for mine host Charpentier who proved himself (or rather herself for Charpentier being in Buenos Aires Mrs Charpentier did the honors) quite equal to the unexpected onslaught on the larder and the President offered a succulent breakfast to his suite. It has been said that taking coal was only a pretext, on the part of the Chilians, for visiting the port; but I am informed that Messrs Wilson supplied them with coal.

PERSONAL.

Last Wednesday morning, 2nd inst., at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Michael Mc Keon of Estancia Sta Maria, Lobos a pretty wedding took place in the presence of about fifty guests. The contracting parties were Mr. Charles Beckford and Miss Minnie Mc Keon. The bride looked charming in a beautiful cream satin dress, and wore a tulle veil and orange blossoms. Her bridesmaids were Miss Luisa Mc Keon and Miss Beckford, both wearing pretty pale green silk dresses. The bridegroom was supported by his brother, Mr. J. Beckford, and Mr. J. Mc Keon. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Father O. Grady. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, and after a very sumptuous breakfast they left for Buenos Ayres.

General News.

TUESDAY

Another surprise about the White Rose revolution on the wrong side of Jordan. There was tremendous alarm on Sunday in Salto owing to a wildfire rumour that the revolutionists in large numbers were marching on the town, and had blown up a bridge on the Midland Railway. There was some colour for it, as the Railway authorities announced that no train could be run to Paysandu. There are 700 Government troops in Salto, so it is doubtful if Lamas will venture to attack the town.

In order not to put the Lord Mayor and his navvies to too much trouble and expense, the Railway Companies concerned have considerately undertaken to raise the rails between Casa Amarilla and the Retiro, and they began the work yesterday, with tears in their eyes and and lumps in their throats on the wretched remains of the Central Station.

The Minister of Justice is drawing and framing a Bill for Congress to smash the Locusts, calling to the fray the Director of the Agricultural Department, the Director of the National Museum, and the Director of the Zoological Gardens. The Locusts will be quite unable to hold their own against this Triple Alliance, backed up by the National Government and the Merchants' Committee.

What's this? Another blunder of our London friends. The Board of Health there has declared the water of the River Plate to be contaminated, infected and unfit to drink !! Here's a go! First of all, what the dickens has the London Board of Health to do with the condition of the water of our mighty river? And next, if it has undertaken to analyze it from purely philanthropic motives, is it quite sure that it has not been operating on a bottle of water from the Docks or Riachuelo?

WEDNESDAY

Professor Lawrence Bruner, who has been engaged as a specialist by the Merchants' Loucust Investigation Committee, to study locust invasions in the Argentine Republic and to suggest the most practical means of repelling them, is expected to arrive in Buenos Ayres to-day. We have much pleasure in bidding him welcome to these shores and greeting him in the name of the commercial community who trust to his knowledge and experience for some expedient to deal with a plague that threatens to nip in the bud our nascent agricultural industry. Professor Bruner comes to this country preceded by letters of warm recommendation from men who figure in the scientific world as the greatest authorities on locusts and agriculture. The letters of Major Alcord to Minister Buchanan are credentials of the highest order, and we are convinced that Professor Bruner will not only find expedients to check the invasions, but he will also show farmers how they can prognosticate the inroad of locusts from season to season, as has been proved in the U. States. The Argentine Government are quite as much interested in his mission in these latitudes as the Merchants' Locust Committee which has brought him to the Plate.

The May number of the *North American Review* publishes the first of a series of articles from the pen of our brother-editor Mr. M. G. Mulhall on the Progress of the United States. We need not add that this statistical article has called forth much attention in the United States, and coming on the heels of the "Wealth of Nations" and of the "Queen's Reign" (which we are publishing in chapters) proclaims his indefatigable industry. At leisure we shall publish extract, from the *North American Review*: for the present suffice it to say that his first article deals with the New England States, the heart of the American Union.

We are requested to state that the Sub-Committee for the Children's Circus Entertainment in connection with the commemoration of the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession, has sent circulars to all the Day Schools and Sunday Schools which they know of, but in case some have been omitted, the Principal or Superintendent will please apply to the Hon. Secretary 352 Perú, and a circular will be sent to them; further, parents of any children not attending any Day School or Sunday School who may wish their children to be present at the performance on 22nd June, can make application to the Hon. Secretary for Tickets, giving the names of children for whom tickets are required. It is understood that the invitation to the Entertainment, is extended only to children one of whose parents is of British descent.

The Committee in charge of the Commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's Accession have arranged with the Directors of Prince George's Hall for a Ball in celebration of the royal event to be given there on the Eighth of July. Nothing could be better. A Jubilee like this without a Ball in the British Hall would not be doing justice to this great occasion, for which so many preparations are being made under the direction of an able and representative Committee. Many of our readers will remember the leap year Ball held on the same date last-year, without doubt the dance in that up-to-date ball room of all gaieties of that winter. The Jubilee Ball will not only eclipse it, but will most probably be one of the finest ever given here. We hear that preparations are already in hand, the Directors of the Hall being resolved to do things on a magnificent scale.

Dombey (Where's the Son?) is the latest ring on the name of the British Bank swindler by some of our Spanish-printed colleagues, although we doubt if most of them have ever read Dicks. There is little new about the affair. Mr. Justice Gallegos thought he had a fine clue in an advertisement which the Knight of Industry and moral "agriculturist" inserted in the STANDARD, apparently addressed to a girl, but, in reality, we suppose, intended as some warning to his two "pals", as he disappeared next day, and so did his "Uncle Marmaduke", alias McKenzie. The learned Justice sent hot foot to us for a paper with the advertisement, but hasn't got at its hidden meaning yet, we believe Dombey and Son, or rather Dombey and Uncle, are now "far, far away," and we very much doubt if the learned Justice or any other Argentine Judge will ever have the pleasure of trying them for their unprecedented swindle on an innocent and deserving bank. At the same time we give Dr. Gallegos all credit for the energy and acumen he is displaying in the matter. Yesterday, at his instance, Dr. Alcorta telegraphed to New York asking the United States authorities to arrest Danby on the arrival of the Tartar Prince, due there any day—always providing he is on board, which is by no means certain. We much regret to hear that the gentleman, so unceremoniously, and we may almost say unnecessarily, arrested because he happened to be the bank official who cashed the forged cheque, is lying seriously ill in the British Hospital; and we sincerely trnst that he may promptly recover.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of $50 from Mr. Diego Hardy of Juarez, for the widow Molloy, for which we thank him in her name.

THURSDAY.

Dr. Gallegos evidently possesses in a marked degree the imaginative instinct so praised by Wenlock Holmes. He jumped to the conclusion that Danby must have gone to New York by the Tartar Prince; but it now turns out that that clipper, rendered famous by Jabez'—probably—last sea voyage, took not a single passenger; so that Dr. Alcorta has had his trouble for nothing—when he telegraphed to the U. S. authorities to arrest Danby on his arrival in the Northern metropolis. Master Geoffrey has indeed vanished most successfully—for himself—from the ken of the B. Aires police, and it is highly improbable that we shall ever hear of him again.

Admiral Goñi of the Chilian squadron at Montevideo will be here this morning. He says he could not miss the chance of having a look at the metropolis of all South America.

FRIDAY

The "gobemouches" are again swallowing all sorts of stories about the unexpected (?) arrival of Admiral Goñi's squadron at Montevideo, and the gallant officer's incog. visit to this city. Whether the visit of his squadron to Montevideo was accidental or not, his own flying visit to this city is said to be solely due to a wish to see the Opera House, filled with Buenos Aires high life—he had heard so much about it. This treat he enjoyed last night; and what a contrast he must have found between our spacious and handsome "salle" and the miserable shanty that passes as the first theatre in Santiago?

The Bazaar at the stalls of the Scotch Church, to be held on Wednesday and Thursday of next week, is now taking shape, and to-morrow Messrs H. C. Thompson and Co. will begin preparing the stalls. Among the new goods received from London are many Diamond Jubilee articles which are both pretty and novel.

We confess ourselves at fault with regard to hearing again of Danby and his old rake of an uncle. The great news last night was that the London police had spotted the pair. Dr. Gallegos received yesterday a telegram asking for further data in order to arrest them. The necessary particulars are to be telegraphed today, so that there *is* a very great probability of the ingenious and audacious swindlers being brought to book. Whether we shall have the pleasure to renew our acquaintance with them here is "another pair of shoes," since if British subjects their trial, as in the case of Tremblié in France, will probably take place in England. It is yet another plume in the already much-befeathered cap of Scotland Yard. Another little incident has also come to light regarding the movements of Messrs Danby and Armadale in Buenos Aires. On Good-Friday, they paid a visit to the English Book Exchange, and asked the proprietor to write down in Spanish 'please change $900 into English sovereigns'. The owner of the Book Exchange kindly accompanied them on the following day—to prevent the dear little innocents from being robbed—to a money-changer's and, their sovereigns obtained, was presented with the now well known Armadale card and address, the statement being at the same time vouchsafed that they were just off to Chile!

SATURDAY.

The Scotch Bazaar, that is to be held next week in the Hall adjoining the church, will be something far in advance of a sale of work, as during the interval that has elapsed since the last Bazaar, friends from all parts have been most liberal in their gifts, and specimens of work that are quite unique will be offered for sale. There will be four Fancy Stalls, a Flower Stall, Fish Pond and Refreshment Stall. The Bazaar will be opened on Wednesday next, the 9th inst., at 8 p.m. by the Hon. W.A.C. Barrington. On the following day it will be open from 2 p. m. until 11 p.m., the closing ceremony being performed by the Hon. Mr. Buchanan.

More light fantastic toe news! In deference to a request made by the Jubilee Celebration Committee, the Committee of the Belgrano Subscription Dances has postponed the first dance of the series until Friday, 25th inst, so as not to clash with the performance of "Pinafore" on the 23rd. This is as it ought to be. A few single tickets for this first dance may be had from members of committee. Ladies, $5; Men's $10 each. The dates of the other dances remain as before viz: July 21st and August 25th.

Linasol 1st.
Chelandry 2nd.
Fortalice 3rd.

This was the order of the Oaks, run yesterday at Epsom. The winner was a tail-end outsider, so the bookmakers must have been hit heavily,

The police made yesterday in the Boca a most important discovery; nothing less than a grand factory for forging the nickel coinage now in circulation. The would-be forger—since no coins had yet been issued—is an old hand at the business, as he came hither to escape the Italian police who wanted him for a similar forgery. A companion who was arrested with him has already worked out here a 4 years sentence for forging. Everything was being done regardless of expense and in admirable style—from the forger's point of view. The metal to be used was bronze. One would almost have thought that the difference between bronze and nickel could hardly have left a sufficient margin for profit commensurate with the great risk run.

The Britishers in Rosario intend to have a first-chop Diamond Jubilee prance, and are making unprecedented preparations for it. The 'locus in quo' is, of course, the St. Bartholomew church schoolroom, and the following gentlemen have the honour of forming the Committee of the only Diamond Jubilee ball ever likely to be given in Rosario, or any other place on earth:—President, Alex Burns; vice id., H. H. Loveday; J. Herbert Greene; Secretary G. A. Middleton; Vocales: H. S. Chappell, A. H. Clarke, J. J. C. Daniel, C. C. Day, W. T. Fleming, Malcolm Graham, H. H. Jefferies, H. M. Mallet, G. J. Van Oppen, H. M. Rattray, A. H. Unwin.

SUNDAY.

We feel much pleasure in welcoming to these hospitable shores, Mr. William Mac Pherson, M. A., the new Head Master of the Scotch School, who arrived three days ago and is already most favourably impressed with this great city. Mr. Mac Pherson has a Schoolmaster's Diploma from the Edinburgh University, and graduated Master of Arts at St. Andrew's University, with First Class honours in Mental Philosophy, and honours in Classics; he was a very distinguished student, amongst his prizes being, first in Logic and Metaphysics, do. in Advanced Metaphysics, do. in Moral Philosophy, do. in Advanced Philosophy, do. in English Literature, Second in Senior Latin, do in Senior Greek. He was Tyndall Bruce Prizeman in logic and metaphysics. He was awarded the Ramsay Scholarship open to graduates with honours of St. Andrew's University. It will thus be seen that the oldest of our English Schools is now in the hands of a gentleman with talents of an unusually high order, and we wish it every success. The new Head Master will enter on his duties to-morrow.

Sub-commissary Correas yesterday met his death in the discharge of his duty. For some time past the western suburbs of the Capital have been infested by highwaymen who devoted themselves especially to "bailing up" milkmen on their way to and from town. Mr. Correas, commissioned to hunt these bandits down, while riding along the Floresta roads noticed a man who attempted to hide himself. He promptly caught him up, and ordered him to surrender. The man thereupon sprang at him, and buried a knife in his stomach. Correas fell from his horse mortally wounded and his murderer fled. Taken to the Flores hospital the unfortunate officer died last night from the horrible wound inflicted. For the moment the ruffian has escaped but it is sincerely ot be hoped that he will eventually pay the full penalty for his crime.

Commercial News.

MONDAY.

The market shews no novel features over the liquidation, prices, if sustained, being the reverse of firm, which is clear indication that there is no bullish backbone. Not that the bears are any better off; quite the contrary, as the price on the month has gone against them, having opened at 295 to close at 296.40. Such a small difference tells the tale of the speculation, living from hand to mouth, drifting veering, shifting and chopping, without any ebb or flow, any steady tendency to mark a stable movement. Exchange has been equally unsettled. Down to gold shipment point, it has now rallied determinedly and bears a bold front. This cannot be attributed to any plethora of bills, which exist not, but rather to the lack of demand. For this reason it would be premature to look forward to a continuance of the firmness in rates, but at least the conditions are satisfactory for the moment, which is more than could have been said when the dying month was broached. In all probability June will be such another uneventful, tasteless, sluggish month as May, with speculative limits circumscribed to a five points radius. The bulls live on in expectation of the Government being compelled soon to rake the market; they see no other outlook but a spurt, whilst the bears, calculating on requirements keeping at a minimum level, expect the weight of foreign capital to cause an appreciable depression. If anything, opinion favors a rise, and one enterprising broker who went to the trouble of tabulating it, reports, as the result of his investigation, that the number of bears can be ticked off on one hand almost, whilst the bulls are legion. It must be confessed that in this regard for months past opinion has been definitely bullish, without the results being at all in proportion to anticipations.

TUESDAY.

The gold market seems to have struck a dead level again with the liquidation over, and though to all appearances the tendency would seem to favor a fall more than a rise, there is scarcely enough of it to cause a bent or form a current. This means dead-water and a minimum of oscillation. In many respects the market now resembles a hulk, water-logged, storm-driven and helpless, a danger to speculation and a hopeless basis for developments, For months back speculators have been losing steadily, buying on a fall and selling on a rise, almost; for the simple reason that the fluctuation has been too insignificant to afford a margin, and they get tired of waiting. The trimmers and on-hangers, however, have done pretty well by taking keen advantage of every tack. It is a paltry business on the whole and perhaps gives even less profit than might be supposed. However, it is the state of things on'Change, and has this to recommend it, that it is fairly stable, thus helping business interests. Not that there is much business doing or that the help is very momentous, but it is at all events preferable to have a quiet, dull market than to be riding in elation on the billow crest in the morning and howling with dismay in the trough at night. It would be more reasuring too to see the houses buying gold and remitting, which would mean low exchange and high gold; but take things on the whole, and it must be confessed that if they are bad, they might well be a deal worse, considering the times. Another matter for satisfaction is that all experiments at interference have proved so futile that the situation will be left severely alone to right itself, which it will do, all the more quickly that it is not hampered by officiousness or trammelled by protection. June, therefore, will be a quiet, dull month—barring unexpected developments.

WEDNESDAY.

Things seem to be getting duller and more dull, so far as gold is concerned, and we are evidently in for a very tame month, as speculators have chucked operating altogether, and the drift of the market is quite imperceptible, looking about as bullish to-day as bearish yesterday. Congress generally takes things very coolly too for the first couple of months. It never, at any season, is in a desperate hurry to tackle economic questions, which are certainly not to its taste, and the market attaches little importance to anything else. Thus the outlook has nothing very breezy about it. If exchange held up, we might look forward to a fall in gold, there being no pressure the other way; but exchange does not look like keeping up, for the reason that there is almost nothing doing in exports. Later on there will be capital to draw against when the Central Station scheme goes through Congress, a business that would certainly in other circumstances have already influenced the market, but there will, in all probability, be no disposition to discount it until the way is perfectly clear. We are not, therefore, yet free from apprehensions of further specie shipments. We see the exchange market breaking and cracking under the slightest pressure, which, however ably the banks may manœuvre, is significant, and gold shipments mean an advancing premium. On the other hand the stagnation in commerce is more marked daily, which means meagre requirements and an ease in the strain. Things are, therefore, pretty evenly balanced on the whole, and as there is no pass in gold to give the bulls a basis for leverage, there will be no campaign. Like the armistice of Greeks and Turks under the shadow of classic Thermopylœ, the gold market is at a standstill on the banks of the Rubicon.

THURSDAY

So far we have only got through three days of the month, from which in normal circumstances it would perhaps be unwise to draw conclusions, but still the triplet has borne out to the crossing of the "t" the anticipations entertained in the market and reflected in our columns; of June proving a quiet, uneventful, hum-drum month, from a speculative point of view—barring accidents. We have seen gold up for the liquidation, down subsequently, rallying again yesterday, and reacting today, all on a thin margin that a couple of points would swamp either way. There is no feverish symptom in activity of that kind, and as business is dull in every particular, imports and exports, the outlook is still for a monotonous tranquillity. It is always better than violent upheavals and desperate break-backs; what little there is doing goes on unimpeded, and the market gains in making time, carrying forward through the dull season till actual prospects provoke life, stir and energy. After the cruel take-in of last year, when the harvest prospects were anticipated by a drop of 40 or 50 points in the gold price, there will be a natural reluctance to embark on any such discounting move again; but even supposing this, and making all allowances, it would be absurd to suppose that the prospects, if fair, will not influence at least the tone of everything; they must because the market is not dead but cautious, not callous but prudent. Thus the nearer we get to the busy season the likelier we are to see improvement, but until it is within hail, a "statu quo" kind of bearing is about the best we can expect. Meantime, the feeling is much improved; there is no longer that nervousness and excitability which characterized it last month, and if we have not exactly turned the corner of the shoals, the danger of drifting on is past. The market has begun to look forward.

FRIDAY.

It might not be correct to say that things are startlingly dull, as the qualification does not seem to fit, hardly applies, but none the less it is precisely the state of the market, which from anæmic lassitude is absolutely paralysed. There is almost nothing doing in gold, nothing in stocks, nothing in exchange. So delightfully prolific in surprises is this gold market of ours, however, that we never know when the turn comes, when off it goes banging and whooping on the rise or snapping or rattling on the fall; thus we may have a waking-up at any moment, though it is at the same time most improbable. As we have frequently pointed out, there is no speculation, which leaves the market unfettered, and there is great tranquillity in politics, internal and external, in finances, in hopes and apprehensions—in fact in everything. Matters could hardly be duller. When the Provinces, through their Congress representatives, begin to make a stir for arrangement of their Foreign Debts, with the view of saddling the Nation, we may expect some stir, as the willing horse will kick for a certainty. The National Treasury, as it is, is exhausted. Evidently it has quite enough, trouble of its own, without courting or admitting more burden, so that if the representatives strive the Executive will stick, the outcome of which may be a parliamentary duel similar to that which enlivened the records of the fall of 1896. However, the representatives know too well themselves the impoverished state of the exchequer, and as there is no animus or bias against the present Financial Secretary, they may refrain from saddling operations. It is devoutly to be hoped they will. It is a bad principle under any circumstances, and after all, Provincial bondholders, at the most, are barely entitled to the most luke-warm sympathy.

SATURDAY

An appreciation of the shinplaster, or in other words, decline in the premium, of the dimensions and kind the market is witnessing at present, slow, steady and almost free from fluctuation, is the very acme of desirability, inasmuch as it holds out some promise of continuance and does not, therefore, shelter lurking apprehensions of violent reactions. We may presume from this, even if there were no other considerations pointing that way, which at the same time are not lacking, that the fall is perfectly spontaneous, or at least not the consequence of any speculative manœuvring or artificial pressure. A drop of any serious consideration would not be exempt from danger, nor "a fortiori" would an advance. For one thing, apart from the check to business that violent fluctuations would entail, a pronounced movement one way or the other, with the market in a still precarious position, would cause panic or certainly great uneasiness, as things are moving now sedately, slowly and calmly, the market is righting itself by degrees. We find exchange improved also, little disposition to take, and bills offering, which is satisfactory, so that, taking things all round, the clouds certainly appear to be lifting. The commercial crisis has not turned out anything like so severe as was expected, and conditions in general, comparing April with May, shew distinct improvement. Even the political horizon is clear, and, though the masses are gathering and organizing for the Presidential campaign, it is all on one side, the opposition being disarmed by the candidature of General Roca. Thus we are starting the winter under much more favorable conditions than was anticipated, when the crisis in commerce and shortage of cereals and wool threw a gloom over everything. If it only lasts this ray of sunshine. That's the rub.

BOLSA QUOTATIONS.

AVERAGE OF GOLD PREMIUM.

Year.	
1885	37 o/o
1886	39 »
1887	35 »
1888	48 »
1889	80 »
1890	157 »
1891	273 »
1892	229 »
1893	224 »
1894	257 »
1895	244 »
1896	196.46 »

GOLD PREMIUM IN 1894, 1895, 1896 AND 1897.

	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
January	187 o/o	227 o/o	257 o/o	240 o/o
February	207.60	211	251	254
March	209.43	212	252	254
April	198.20	223	264	262
May	196.35	205	262	299
June	—	198	247.50	277
July	—	185	247.50	265
August	—	175	235	256
September	—	178.50	222.75	232
October	—	180.09	227	234
November	—	183.27	233.75	246.50
December	—	181.67	231.75	265

SALES OF GOLD ON 'CHANGE.

	1894	1895	1896	1897
	$ gold	$ gold	$ gold	$ gold
Jan.	40,255,000	32,729,000	32,825,000	40,156,000
Feb.	35,350,400	26,196,000	37,730,000	46,168,500
March	33,800,000	28,284,000	38,640,000	31,827,478
April	38,000,000	31,180,000	37,500,000	36,858,282
May	39,170,000	34,980,000	33,710,000	34,056,000
June	39,000,000	25,708,000	32,393,000	—
July	32,400,000	24,888,000	38,577,000	—
August	39,720,000	25,721,000	38,626,000	—
Sept.	41,070,000	34,658,000	48,927,000	—
Oct.	39,666,000	29,686,000	40,538,000	—
Nov.	38,320,000	28,035,000	36,135,000	—
Dec.	36,747,000	28,646,000	41,081,000	—
	453,432,000	353,631,000	456,782,000	—

DAILY AVERAGE OF GOLD SOLD ON 'CHANGE.

	1894	1895	1896	1897
	$ gold	$ gold	$ gold	$ gold
January ..	1,610,000	1,258,000	1,313,000	1,673,000
February..	1,338,000	1,247,000	1,617,000	2,007,000
March	1,408,000	1,131,000	1,545,000	1,305,000
April.....	1,526,000	1,255,000	1,561,000	1,602,500
May	1,628,000	1,457,000	1,405,000	1,419,000
June.....	1,560,000	1,028,000	1,408,000	—
July.....	1,296,000	957,000	1,484,000	—
August....	1,588,000	1,028,000	1,545,000	—
September	1,411,000	1,386,000	1,957,000	—
October...	1,467,000	1,099,000	1,503,000	—
November	1,583,000	1,205,000	1,505,000	—
December..	1,531,000	1,146,000	1,643,000	—

GOLD PREMIUM IN MAY.

May	1st Ring. Official rate.	2nd Ring.
1st	194.20	194.00
3rd	193.50	194.00
4th	193.00	191.00
5th	189.50	189.50
6th	191.00	192.30
7th	192.80	192.00
8th	195.00	196.50
10th	201.00	199.20
11th	200.50	200.50
12th	201.50	201.00
13th	201.80	201.70
14th	199.00	197.00
15th	198.20	197.80
17th	198.80	199.70
18th	200.30	196.70
19th	198.50	198.20
20th	197.50	197.50
21st	195.50	195.80
22nd	193.70	194.50
24th	194.00	196.00
26th	195.50	195.50
28th	195.80	195.80
29th	197.10	197.70
31st	196.40	—

Average premium, 196.35.

JUNE.

1st	195.20 o/o	195.20 o/o
2nd	196.50	197.50
3rd	196.50	196.20
4th	195.60	195.20
5th	194.70	194.30

SALES OF GOLD DURING MAY.

May	1st Ring	2nd Ring
	$ gold	$ gold
1st	1,041,190	374,000
3rd	924,000	490,000
4th	853,000	678,000
5th	937,000	680,650
6th	872,928	648,380
7th	785,000	580,380
8th	1,066,000	592,500
10th	1,154,000	635,000
11th	1,028,400	463,500
12th	886,000	483,300
13th	619,000	440,700
14th	774,000	553,000
15th	1,244,700	387,950
17th	832,500	330,000
18th	817,000	505,100
19th	710,000	622,500
20th	805,000	371,250
21st	942,000	531,194
22nd	1,162,000	280,785
24th	950,000	503,550
26th	773,000	363,250
28th	844,250	468,800
29th	939,500	563,550
31st	1,582,187	—
	22,543,468	11,513,339

Daily average 1,419,000.

JUNE.

1st	774,170	653,500
2nd	650,700	435,500
3rd	769,600	317,384
4th	755,228	334,100
5th	1,167,550	451,288

NATIONAL REVENUE.

BUENOS AYRES CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

	1896.		1897.	
	$ m/n	$ gold	$ m/n	$ gold
January	6,104,000	896,000	6,534,125	917,088
February	4,704,000	895,000	5,450,729	859,268
March ..	5,807,000	820,000	4,238,774	975,381
April ...	4,484,000	748,000	4,194,584	822,600
May	4,138,000	565,000	3,393,636	561,545
June....	3,545,000	586,000	—	—
July	4,575,000	811,000	—	—
August ..	4,744,000	789,000	—	—
Septem..	4,718,630	749,512	—	—
October.	4,366,872	1,068,576	—	—
Novem..	4,340,376	594,278	—	—
Decem..	5,209,554	652,087	—	—
	57,157,892	9,062,925	—	—
1895...	58,425,625	8,682,430	—	—

MONTH OF MAY.

	$ m/n	$ gold
May 1st	76,873	15,816
3rd	141,982	36,319
4th	124,022	43,667
5th	81,609	43,604
6th	240,024	10,526
7th	178,603	23,036
8th	359,959	6,618
10th	281,201	14,892
11th	173,711	16,166
12th	203,426	20,060
13th	179,962	28,846
14th	87,517	30,349
17th	172,777	17,584
18th	144,580	21,060
19th	67,730	36,400
20th	115,711	24,837
21st	123,090	26,324
22nd	75,683	28,973
24th	157,083	29,976
26th	105,082	31,293
28th	154,789	23,553
29th	119,329	8,861
31st	53,873	23,405
	3,393,536	561,545

JUNE.

June 1st	105,728	36,690
2nd	141,765	10,585
3rd	83,832	23,314
4th	82,631	26,718
5th	96,852	28,855

URUGUAYAN REVENUE.

CUSTOMS' RECEIPTS.

	1895	1896	1897
	$	$	$
January	883,764	1,067,848	756,107
February	899,317	962,317	783,796
March	1,034,529	1,102,360	726,320
April	1,114,696	1,035,696	698,000
May	906,446	701,373	—
June	663,944	665,808	—
July	881,478	805,249	—
August	806,494	821,689	—
September	860,577	878,589	—
October	876,147	823,725	—
November	770,278	905,115	—
ecember	920,604	732,718	—
Total	10,624,265	10,262,707	—
1889		$10,783,602	
1890		9,848,735	
1891		8,648,509	
1892		8,598,360	
1893		8,967,780	
1894		10,253,763	
1895		10,624,265	
1896		10,262,707	

BOLSA QUOTATIONS.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS	Price.	Date.
Deuda Municipal de 1882, de 6 o/o (Ley No. 1267, Oct. 30 de 1882)	78 —	June 5, 1897
Deuda Consolidada Municipal de 1891 de 6 o/o (Ley No. 2874, Nov. 23 de 1891)	88 —	April 20, »
Deuda Consolidada internal de 1894 de 6 o/o	85 50	June 3, »

PRINCIPAL DAILY EXPORTS OF PRODUCE.

Produce	Monday	Tuesday	Wednes.	Thurs.	Friday	Satur.	Total	Previous Week
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wool	542	233	804	332	257	86	2,254	1,765
Wheat	214	....	....	284	606	1,001	2,105	1,082
Flour	150	96	....	176	296	138	856	661
Linseed	1,035	....	150	....	112	121	1,427	1,756
Birdseed	....	6	....	....	....	....	6	41
Maize	1,072	1,021	712	467	548	4,166	7,986	6,691
Barley	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Linseed cake	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
«Rebacillo»	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	189
Bran	170	222	119	195	70	296	1,072	86
Hay	452	482	567	120	169	399	2.189	1,503
Turnipseed	....	31	....	32	43	....	106	42
Potatoes	9	13	10	70	....	40	142	25
Sugar	925	851	1,025	....	98	....	2.399	2,754
Horse hair	10	6	....	....	....	10	26	5
Sheepskins	147	159	....	175	2	6	489	200
Dry Ox-hides	246	54	47	62	51	234	694	343
Horse hides	3	....	60	....	88	16	117	40
Frozen Mutton	448	380	....	172	1,029	735	3,364	783
Jerked beef	59	....	....	....	....	....	59	118
Preserved tongues	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Frozen beef	....	....	....	....	101	....	101	7,303
Tallow	....	81	22	39	....	....	142	121
«Chicharrones»	....	18	19	....	....	31	68	19
Grease	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Extract of meat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Preserved meat	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	466
Ash	20	....	....	....	....	27	47	222
Bones	....	25	....	141	....	100	266	366
Butter	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Quebracho	209	141	117	47	....	101	615	420
Live Stock	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No.	No	No.
Steers	1,062	396	373	339	716	1.342	4,228	2,301
Wethers	3,368	3,577	1,911	2,924	....	3,571	15,151	12,496
Horses	....	....	....	3	3	94	100	....
Mules	....	....	....	....	44	....	44	200
Asses	142	376	503	355	....	....	1,376	....

NOTE.—The above are official figures and embrace shipments from all the leading ports of Argentina, including Buenos Ayres, La Plata, Rosario, Bahia Blanca, Villa Constitucion, San Nicolas, etc., etc.

(Ley No. 3059, Enero 5 de 1894) Empréstito Nacional Interno de 1891, de 6 o/o	77	— June 4, »
(Ley No. 2782, Junio 23 de 1891: Acuerdo 9 Mar. de 1891) Fondos Públicos Nacionales de 1881, de 5 o/o	73	— May 6, »
(Ley No. 1107, Set. 25 de 1881) Fondos Públicos Nacionales de 1884, de 5 o/o	67	— May 4, »
(Ley No. 1418, Junio 30 de 1884) Fondos Públicos Nacionales de 1892, de 6 o/o	77	— June 5, »
(Ley No. 2841, Oct. 16 de 1891) Títulos de Dep. del Banco Nac. de 1824, de 6 o/o	99	— Dec. 3, 1896
(Ley No. 3037, Nov. 18 de 1893) Id 1d. Id. (oro)	92	— May 24, 1895
Consolidada de Santa Fé	39	— June 4, 1897
Títulos de Dep. del Banco Provincial de Buenos Aires	33	10 June 5, »
Deuda Municipal de 1897	77	50 June 4, »

CEDULAS.	Interest annual	Price.	Date
NACIONAL—			
Serie A, $ oro	5 o/o	69 50	Feb. 12, 1897
« A, $ m/n	7 »	95 50	Mar. 29, »
» B, »	7 »	96 50	May 28, »
» C, »	7 »	90	April 29, »
» D, »	7 »	91	April 15, »
» E, »	7 »	90	Mar. 30, 1897
» F, »	7 »	88 50	June 2, »
» G, »	7 »	84	June 4, »
PROV. DE B. AIRES—			
Serie A, $ oro	6 o/o	8	July 23, 1893
» A, $ fuertes	8 »	17 20	April 26, 1897
» B, »	8 »	20 50	Aug. 14, 1896
» C, »	8 »	20 50	Aug. 14, »
» D, »	8 »	20 50	Aug. 14, »
» E, »	8 »	16 50	April 26, 1897
» F, $ m/n	6 »	16 70	April 22, »
» G, »	7 »	17 40	May 20, »
» I, »	8 »	17 20	April 8, »
» J, »	8 »	17 20	April 8, »
» K, »	8 »	17 50	May 17, »
» L, »	8 »	17 20	May 17, »
» M, »	8 »	17 30	May 1, »
» N, »	8 »	17 30	May 4, »
» O, »	8 »	17 20	April 27, »
» P, »	8 »	17 30	May 10, »
Series diversas de	8 »	17 40	June 5, »

SHARES		Price.	Date.
Banco Constructor de la Plata	$ m/n	2 90	April 28, 1897
Banco Agrícola del Rio de la Plata	»	16 o/o	July 14, 1896
Banco Colonizador Nac.	»	15 —	July 7, »
» Comercial	»	27 —	Feb. 3, »
» del Comercio	»	85 —	June, 1, »
» Español del Rio de la Plata	»	121 —	June 4, 1897
» Francés del Rio de la Plata	$ oro	76 —	June 5, »
» de Italia y Rio de la Plata	»	80 —	June 3, »
» Nacional (en liquidacion)	$ m/n	75 —	Oct. 17, 1895
» Sud Americano	»	30 —	May 14, 1895
Nuevo Banco Italiano (new shares)	»	80 —	June 2, 1897
Bolsa de Comercio—Empresa del Edificio para la Sociedad	»	175 —	June 2, »
Comp. Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco	»	57 —	June 2, »
Compañia Telegráfico-Telefonica del Plata	»	100 —	Feb. 5, »
Canalizadora del Riach.	»	7 —	Nov. 7, »
Com. Gen. de Fósforos	»	102 —	July 6, »
Docks, depósitos y muelle de las Catalinas	»	8 10	June 5, 1897
Expreso Villalonga—Compañia Nacional de Trasportes	»	17 —	Oct. 4, 1896
Gas Argentino	»	130 —	May 31, 1897
Gas—Co Primitiva de	»	195 —	June 4, »
Gas de la Plata	»	50 —	Sept. 10, 1896
La Edificadora	»	90 —	May 26, »
La Previsora (Com. de Seguros)	»	76 —	May 29, 1897
La Buenos Aires (Com. de Seguros)	»	40 —	June 1, »
La Primitiva (Fabrica de bolsas lonas, etc.)	»	62 —	Feb. 25, »
La Argentina (Fábrica de Papel	»	130 —	Dec. 24, 1896
Refineria Argentina (ordinaria	$ orc	15 —	Aug. » 1,
La Inmobiliaria (Comp. de Seguros)	»	40 —	Oct. 12, »
Merc. Central de Frutos	»	40 —	April 29, 1897
Compañia Sansinena	»	75 —	Aug. 27, 1896
Muelles y Dep. La Plata	$ m/b	8 50	June 1, 1897
Mercado frutos La Plata	»	2 50	June 1, »
Puerto San Nicolás	»	14 50	April 29, »
Puerto Buenos Aires	»	25 —	May 6, »
Azucarera Tucumana	$ oro	120 —	Feb. 20, »
Banco Hipotecario de la Capital (Bonos oro)		80 —	May 31, 1895
Banco Constructor de la Plata (obligaciones de $10 m/n cada uno)		8 —	June 5, 1897
Banco Hipotecario de la Capital (40 o/o Scrip)		87 50	May 22, 1896
Refineria Argentina (70 o/o Scrip)		100 —	July 24, »
Ferro Carriles Pobladores		20 —	May 22, »
Tramway La Rafaela		55 —	Dec. 31, »

PRODUCE PRICES.

WHEAT—		
Barleta superior	per 100 kilos	$10 80 á 11 20
» good	»	10 00 á 10 70
» middling	»	9 00 á 9 90
» Inferior	»	8 00 á 8 90
Saldomé superior	»	10 80 á 11 20
» good	»	10 00 á 10 70
» middling	»	9 00 á 9 90
» inferior	»	8 00 á 8 90
Frances superior	»	11 00 á 11 50
» good	»	10 00 á 10 90
» middling	»	9 00 á 9 90
» inferior	»	8 00 á 8 90
Tusella superior	»	10 80 á 11 20
» good	»	10 00 á 10 70
» middling	»	9 00 á 9 90
» inferior	»	8 00 á 8 90
Candeal superior	»	13 00 á 14 00
» good	»	12 00 á 12 50
» middling	»	11 00 á 11 50
» inferior	»	9 50 á 10 20
MAIZE—		
MOROCHO SHELLED—		
Good to superior	»	4 00 á 4 50
Inferior to middling	»	3 40 á 3 90
AMARILLO SHELLED—		
Good to superior	»	3 60 á 3 80
Inferior to middling	»	3 20 á 3 50
PRICES FOR EXPORT—		
Barleta wheat	per 100 kilos	9 50
Saldomé »	»	9 50
Frances »	»	9 50
Tusella »	»	9 50
Maize Amarillo	»	3 40 á 3 60
Linseed	»	10 00 á 10 10
Flour, Cilindro 1a	»	1 70 á 1 75
» 2a	»	1 65 á 1 68
Hay	per 1000 kilos	26 00 á 32 00
Bran	per 100 kilos	4 00 á 4 20
CEBADA (barley)	per 100 kilos	6 00 á 7 00
CENTENO (rye)	»	7 00 á 8 50
AVENA blanca	»	7 00 a 9 00
LINSEED—		
Good to superior	per 100 kilos	8 50 á 9 50
Inferior to middling	»	6 80 á 8 40
TURNIP SEED—		
Good to superior	«	8 00 á 9 00
Inferior to middling	»	6 00 á 7 50
ALFALFA SEED—		
Good to superior	per 10 kilos	6 50 á 7 50
Inferior to middling	»	4 00 á 6 00
BIRDSEED (alpiste)	»	0 40 á 0 60
HAY—		
Alfalfa	per 1000 kilos	21 00 á 34 00
Mezcla	»	12 00 á 20 00
FLOUR—		
Cilindro O o A	per 10 kilos	1 80 á 1 85
» 1a o B	»	1 60 á 1 70
» 2a o B	»	0 65 a 0 80
» 3a	»	0 35 á 0 45
SALTED SALADERO HIDES—		
Steers, duty paid per 100 kilos	gold	16 á 17
Cows, »	»	—
Horses	»	gold 3 10
SALTED MATADERO HIDES—		
Steers		12 00 á 12 50
Cows		» » 13 00
DRY HIDES—		

CONSUMO DE CAMPO—	North and West	South
	Per 10 kilos	Per 10 kilos
Good to superior	$9 20 á 9 80	$9 20 á 9 80
Inferior to good	8 00 á 9 00	8 00 á 9 00
ESTACION—		
Good to superior	—	—
Inferior to good	—	—
Becerros	9 20 á 9 50	9 20 á 9 60
Nonatos	8 00 á 8 20	8 00 á 8 20

HORSE HIDES—			
Good to superior	5 20 á 5 40	5 20 á 5 40	
Inferior to middl.	5 00 á 5 20	5 00 á 5 20	
Potraucas	2 20	2 40	
Potrillos	0 20	0 20	
SHEEPSKINS—			
CONSUMO—	North	South	West
	Per kilo	Per kilo	Per kilo
Good to superior	$0 56	$0 58	$0 59
Middling to good	0 54	0 56	0 56
Inferior to middling	0 50	0 52	0 52
ESTACIONS—			
Good to superior	0 50	0 52	0 54
Middling to good	0 46	0 48	0 50
Inferior to middling	0 44	0 46	0 48
Capachos	0 12	0 15	0 15
PELADOS CONSUMO	0 25	0 30	0 30
MATADERO SHEEPSKINS—			
ESTACION—			
Good to superior	0 40	0 42	0 44
Middling to good	0 38	0 40	0 42
Inferior to middling	0 36	0 38	0 40
LAMBSKINS—			
New	per doz	2 30 á 2 40	
Old	»	1 50 á 1 80	
DRY HIDES OF INTERIOR—			
Entre Rios	per 10 ks.	$ gold	2 85 á 2 95
Concordia	»	»	2 75 á 2 85
Corrientes	»	»	2 60 á 2 70
Misiones	»	»	2 60 á 2 70
Cordoba	»	»	2 70 á 2 80
Santa Fé	»	»	2 35 á 2 70
Tucuman	»	»	2 60
Mendoza	»	»	2 60
San Juan	»	»	2 50
Cuyabá	»	»	2 40
HORSE HAIR—			
Good to superior	per 10 kilos	14 50 á 16 00	
Inferior to good	»	13 00 á 14 50	
COW-HAIR—			
Sin maslo	»	8 00 á 10 00	
Con maslo	»	6 00 á 8 00	
HORNS—			
Campo al barrer	per 1000	45 00	
BONES—			
Campo	per 1000 kilos	25 00	
TALLOW—			
Embarque	per 10 kilos	2 05 a 2 15	
ACEITE DE POTRO—			
In barrel	»	2 40 á 2 50	

CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET.

June 5th, 1897.

Arrivals: — 73,808 kilos of wool, 1814 bundles of sheepskins, 2473 do cow-hides, 211 do potro, 57 bundles of hair, 20 casks grease, and 666 bags maize.

To-day's sales :—

WOOL—88,000 kilos lana cruza Llucoln at 7 60, 7.20; 6.60, 6.30, 6.00; 20,000 do mezcla at 6.35, 6; 54,000 do lina at 7, 6.40, 6.00, 5.60; 1,000 do borrega cruza at 6; 1,000 do lina at 5.40 per 10 kilos.

SHEEPSKINS—45 doz. lanares lanudos consumo at 0.57, 0.55; 50 do desechos at 0.37, 0.35; 600 do estacion consumo at 0.54, 0.50, 0.49, 0.48, 0.45, 0.44, 0.42, 0.40; 650 do desechos at 0.34, 0.30, 0.29, 0.28, 0.25; 0.24, 0.22, 0.20; 10 do corderitos al barrer at 2.00

COW-HIDES—884 cueros vacunos livianos at 9.60, 9.50, 9.40, 9.30, 9.20, 9.00; 168 do pesados at 8.80, 8.50; 200 do Correntinos at 2.70 gold; 150 do cueros becerros at 9.50, 9.20, 9; 75 do nonatos at 8.10, 8.20 per 10 kilos.

Potro-hides—146 cueros potro at 5.30 each.

HAIR—2500 kilos cerda potro at 15.50, 15.00, 14.00 13.00 per 10 kilos.

150 kilos nutria at 4.80 per kilo.

Arrivals during the week—574,349 kilos wool, 10,645 bundles sheepskins, 11,743 cow hides, 1,165 potro hides, — various bundles hides, 393 bundles hair, 122 casks grease, 1551 bags maize, 1,112 bags wheat, 10 do other cereals.

Sales during the week—1,155,610 kilos wool, 13,289 bundles sheepskins, 16,816 do cow hides, 1,766 potro hides, 530 do hair, 19 do various hides, 209 casks of grease, 896 bags maize, 4,382 do wheat, 13 do other cereals.

Stock of produce in this Market:—

	1896	1897
	Kilos	Kilos
Wool	7,202,141 Bags	2,272,569 Bags
Wheat	107,359	22,205
Maize	14,183	1,831
Other Cereals	9,65	331
Flour	2,730	5

PLAZA CONSTITUCION MARKET.

June 5th 1897.

Arrivals —1640 kilos wool, 558 bundles of sheepskins, 562 do cow-hides, 15 bundles of hair, 1 cask grease, 4492 bags cereals and 2742 bags potatoes.

To-day's sales :—

SHEEPSKINS—5 docenas lanares lanudos consumo at 0.58; 5 do desechos at 0.38; 125 do estacion consumo at 0.48, 0.46, 0.45; 75 do desechos at 0.28, 0.26, 0.25 per kilo.

COW-HIDES—50 cueros vacunos livianos at 9.50; 20 do pesados at 9.20; 15 do becerros at 9.50; 50 do nonatos at 8.20 per 10 kilos.

Potro-hides—20 cueros at 5.30 each.

HAIR—150 kilos cerda de potro at 15.50.

Nutria skins—70 do at 5.00, 4.20.

150 bags potatoes at 0.82.

Arrivals of produce during the week—28.320 ks wool, 1341 bundles sheepskins, 1212 do cow hides, 68 do hair, 1 cask grease, 15,475 do cereals, 4308 do potatoes.

Sales—26,319 ks. wool, 25,040 ks sheepskins, 3,743 do cow hides, 7692 do hair, — do grease, 1,609,885 do cereals.

PLAZA ONCE SETIEMBRE MARKET

June 5th 1897.

Arrivals—10296 bags shelled maize, 1864 do wheat, 101 do triguillo, 615 do bran, 92 do turnip-seed, 19 do barley, 543 do bird-seed, 226 do alfalfa seed, 1791 bales hay.

To-day's sales:—

Trigo Barleta—440 bags superior at 11.20, 11; 713 do bueno at 10.80; 10.60; 100 do regular at 9.80; 125 do inferior at 7.40.

MAIZ MOROCHO—98 bags regular nuevo at 4.80.

Semilla de Nabo—80 bags superior at 9.55

Mani—37,000 kilos en lancha at 8.00

Guinea straw—205 bondles superior at 0.90.

Guinea Maize—16 bags bueno at 8.50.

Semilla de Lino—76 bags regular at 8.50.

MAIZ AMARILLO—105 nuevo superior at 3.90; 423 bags bueno at 3.80, 3.75; 445 do regular at 3.70; 336 do sufrido de langosta at 3.60; 90 do viejo bueno at 3.70; 850 do picado at 3.50; 2,100 do Riacho at 3.70; 725 do Catalinas at 3.70.

HAY—Prices: 35, 34, 30, 28, 24, 18.

Arrivals of the week—3081075 kls. maize, 378560 do wheat.

Sales—2591250 kls. maize, 3304800 do wheat.

CORRALES DE ABASTO.

June 5th 1897

Arrivals :— Consignees	Remitente	From	No
S y Errecaborde	F C A	Cordoba	65
«	F C S	Balcarce	20
J y E Davison	«	Ayacubho	32
A y Esquivel	«	Tapalqué	54
Almeyra y Cia	«	Sarate	31
«	H Levingston	Brown	60
B y Sansot	G y Parravicini	Dolores	199
«	F C O	G Pintos	34
P C Torras	J Bariosa	Cañuelas	88
C. y Bavio	S Ramos	Vecino	100
G Kelsey y Cia.	F C O	G Pintos	18
P M Cernadas	F C A	Cordoba	121
Talavera y Cia	F C O	T Lanquen	44
B y Durañona	F C S	Loberia	119
P y A Lanusse	«	M Chiquita	55
Casco y Cia	R Arbeleche	Cañuelos	80
A y Esquivel	J Moreno	Navarro	144
			1264

STEERS—3 especiales at 92; 284 gordos mestizos at 62, 55, 52, 51, 49; 377 carne gorda at 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40; 194 buenas carnes at 38, 37, 36, 34.

COWS—20 gordas mestizas at 48; 480 carne gorda at 33, 30, 28, 27, 25; 106 flacas at 22.

Heifers—10 buenas at 22.50.

CALVES—23 regulares at 12, 11, 8.50; 55 mamones at 8.50.

SLAUGHTER—Novillos, vacas, terneros, 1423. Inutilizados 1.

BARRACAS AL SUD

June 5th, 1897.

Arrivals 11675 sheep. — Sales to-day — Capones mestizo Lincoln para embarque at 9, 8.20; Id para frigorifico at 7.80, 6.80. Capones Rambouillet y Lincoln at 6.50, 5.20; Ovejas mestizas lincoln at 5.30; Capones Rambouillet at, 5.70, 4.80, 4.60; Capones y ovejas rambouillet at 4.80; Ovejas rambouillet at 4.50; Corderos at 3.20.

SALES DURING THE WEEK.

LIVE STOCK.

Circulars were handed round by Messrs. Hicks and Co, agents in the Plate for Messrs. Roberton, Johnston and Roberton, announcing that they have opened a stall for sale of live-stock in the Corrales on usual market terms, having secured the services of a seller with 15 years experience of the market.

The only item that there seems to be any life at all in, at present, is live stock, quite a number of important transactions in this line being reported closed. Messrs. Diehl and Landivar have sold to Messrs Kingsland and Cash for export a fine batch of 404 steers, giving an average weight of 683 kilos, at reserved price and engaged another lot, for later on, on same conditions, whilst they have purchased for "invernada" 650 steers at $40 from Mr. Lopez Lecube and 900 from the Lahusen estancia Huangueien at $14.50 gold. From an estancia in the South of the province 1,000 steers have been sold to fatten at $55, evidently good stock. Messrs. Cabrera and Taylor have sold to Mr. A. Cambaceres 507 mestiza cows from the Saladillo at $27 each and Mr. Gahan has sold to Mr. Leran 500 steers for export at $90 each.

Messrs Funes Lagos and Co. sold the following animals belonging to Serafin Tojeiro and Ezcurra Hnos. 11 corregos for $665. 10 imported borregos for $335 each. Buyers—Messrs. Cazon, Escobar, Albarracin and Cambaceres.

By Messrs Funes Lagos and Co:—745 cows 'al corte' at $27 per head.

Mr. Edward Casey has purchased 4000 Lincoln wethers for export at $10 per head.

Mr. Luis Bouson has sold 200 steers at $30 gold each.

Mr. Manuel Castellar of Azul sold the following animals there on Sunday last: 50 steers at $31.50 per head. 33 cows at $25 each wethers at $7.10 each. Five imported rams at $400 to $500 each. Buyers Messrs Giunocchio L Luis R. Vidal, C. Toscani J. Taillside, C. Lopez, W. Grant, F. Igarza, B. Suarez, J. A. Arien D. Herrera, S. Cuello, C. Ramos and J. Baygorria.

REAL ESTATE.

A big property sale is reported from Mendoza, a vineyard presumably from the high price paid, $300,000. Mr. B. Corvalan is the seller and Mr. Carlos von de Heyde, buyer. The dimensions and other details have not yet come to hand. We note as another item of news from grapy Mendoza that the Chamber of Deputies has voted $76,890 for construction of hydraulic works on the Alto Tunuyan.

Messrs Varela and Delvalle sold to Mr. Belizario Huergo the property Calle Buen Orden and Avenida de Mayo, 162 square metres, for $37,000 gold or $678⁸⁰/₁₀₀ per sq. metre.

Mr. Santiago Martinez purchased a camp in Mar Chiquita, belonging to Felix Avalos, for $43,300, or $62.67 per hectare.

By Ramon Bravo and Co—1002 hectareas of camp in General Guido and close to properties of Messrs. Rodriguez and Comelia Pizarro, at $35 per hectarea, eqnal to $35,070 for the lot.

Don Santiago Keuny, leading produce broker and consignee, has sold during the week:—

kls		from	
6000	fine wool	San Pedro.	6.60
20000	«	Los Toldos	7.00
3000	c/l	Salv. Maria	7.00
2500	«	SanVicente	6.20
1000	borrega c/l	Lobos	6.70
2000	Belly wool	Varin	3.00 to 3.20
500	dry hides	Lomas	9.70
250	« «	Moron	9.30
	Live stock		
500	steers	from Navarro	$ 93.00
187	«	« C. de Arico	90.00
60	«	« Salto	56.00
75	«	« Monte	49.00
40	cows	« «	31.00
65	calves	« «	11.00
1000	m/l wethers	« Velasquez	9.00
500	« «	« Pergamin	9.40
600	« «	« Lomas	8.60

A camp in Maipu, a league S. E. of the town, 1189 hects. 16 areas, adjoining the camps of Madero, Barrionuevo, Mansilla and others, at $35 the hectare, making a total of $41,620. Buyer, Sr. Justo Carlé.

Sixteen leagues in Formosa, 6 leagues from the capital of the territory, at $1.60 the hectare, for 8 leagues, and $155 for the rest. Total, $63,000. Buyer, Sr Diego Gibson.

MAILS.

8th

Duchessa di Genova for Canarias and Europe at 12 m.

9th

Wittekind for Canaries and Europe at 1 p.m.

MADERO PORT.

Entries of steamers from abroad at the Madero Port, during the first five months of the years from 1892 to 1897 :—

Flag	Steamer	Tonnage
British	272	686,063
German	66	173,988
French	43	154,784
Italian	23	36,386
Argentine	15	15,857
Uruguayan	8	3,640
Norwegian	5	8,520
Spanish	2	5,860
Austrian	1	2,708
Brazilian	1	2,400
Dutch	1	1,798
Danish	1	1,540
Total in 5 months of 1897	438	1,093,084
« « « 1896	510	1,245,623
« « « 1895	401	980,448
« « « 1894	348	845,456
« « « 1893	359	817,798
« « « 1892	256	611,184

B. AIRES PORT.

GENERAL NWS.

The gay and giddy public of this city will soon enjoy a novel sight, for them. The splendid Navigazione packet the Regina Margharita is to enter one of the new graving docks for repairs. The coal is at last taken off the pipe of the Cibils Dock at Montevideo. Thousands and tens of thousands will flock to see the big liner high and dry.

Lloyd's and an insurance agent signed a a joint protest to-day before a notary against the destruction of the Norwegian barque Formica on the high seas by order of the captain of the Duchessa di Genova, on finding her abandoned, and a danger to navigation.

The freight market is in the same depressed state as last week. Steamers take rates they can get for quebracho in order to compete with sailers; and as this is the only article that showed a tendency to rise, the reaction has now disappeared, owing to steamers offering lower freights than sailers.

Deck freights keep steady at last week's rates. There was one transaction for steers at £6., the rate for wethers did not exceed 9/, and there is no great demand either. We are of opinion that freights have now reached their lowest, and that within three or four months there will be a change for the better.

Government has settled the question referriag to the North Channel of the Madero Port by deciding that its depth must be kept at 21 feet as stipulated in the contract. Government will take over the 1st section of the Channel before the 15th inst whilst Messrs. E. Madero and Son, will have to finish the second section by the 1st of April next. Meanwhile the same contractors bind themselves to dredge the Channel, charging 47 cents per square metre.

La Plata Port

According to Messrs Puleston and Company's La Plata shipping circular the arrivals in that port during May were 24 against 27 cleared, of the latter 3 going in ballast. The exports from the port during same month, as compared with April, were :—

	April	May	
Maize	27,056.335	1,597,304	kilos
Linseed	2,156.592	570,000	«
Wheat	1,470,740	—	«
Turnips	137.430	—	«
Bran	4,283,454	834,420	«
Mani	—	52,300	«
Barley	—	3,829	«
Butter	24,120	1,200	«
Wool	115,744	—	«
Sheepskins	402,560	34.105	«
Goatskins	20,776	8,016	«
Dry hides	24,275	—	«
Tallow	302,679	133,758	«
Hair	30,638	10,649	«
Blood	14,166	—	«
Tongues	41,818	18,250	«
Jerked beef	3,640,546	238,370	«
Quebracho	1,000	1,044,881	«
Minerals	—	17,050	«
Fruit	1,000	—	«

	Steers	Wethers	Horses
Jan. to April	4,937	20,765	33
May	3,309	16,324	5

Thus it will be seen that in produce the export in May, as compared with April, shews a falling-off in round numbers of say 25 500 tons maize, 1,500 tons linseed, 1,500 tons wheat, 3,500 tons bran, 137 tons turnips, 116 tons wool, 210 tons tallow, 20 tons hair and 3,400 tons jerked beef. Against this there is only to set off 1,004 tons of quebracho. What does shew satisfactorily is the export of live-stock, which during May has almost reached the total of the previous four months. This shows the importance of the trade and the imperious necessity of consulting all the interests pertaining thereto.

Arrivals.

By German ss. Wittekind :—

Mr Bruno Pfeiffer, Miss Frieda Hahne, Mr Frieda Hahne, Mr Julius Widmayer, Mrs Emmy Hopmann, Mr Leon Denis, Mr Denis, Mr Désiré Marguignot, Mr Olivier Herzet, Mr Fritz Thamauski, Mr Rudolf Boivin, Mr Emil Glaser, Mr Christopher Thisted, Mr and Mrs Millar, Mrs Loftus Carpenter, Mr Maximo Vilaride, Mrs Maria Esendero, Mrs Gertrud M. Jacobs and 180 third class passengers.

By P. S. Galicia—

Mr Walter Spindler, Mr Wm. Riddell, Mrs and Miss Stewart, Mr Wm. Macpherson, Mr F. A. Ockleshaw, Mr R. H. Brookhouse, Mr and Mrs Chas Barnett, Mr D.C. Hampson, Mrs Whyte and 5 children, Mr Eugene Console, Mr Alberto Galvez, Mr Enrique Weimar, Mr Lawrence Brimer, Mr Enrique Weimar, Mr T. Echevarria, Mr A. G. Clayton and 48 3rd class passengers.

Departures.

By P.S. Orellana:

Mr. Francisco Segui, Mr Mafioli, Dr. J. C. Dillon, Mr James Green, Mr José Nieto, Mr Hunter Dunn, Mr Topping, Mr Russell Rigg, and about 30 3rd class.

BIRTHS.

May 30th, at 2342 O'azabal, Belgrano, the wife of Lionel Mortlock, of a son.

May 4th, at 1 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, Mrs. Hope Gibson, of a daughter.

May 29th, at 1571 Calle Conesa, Belgrano, the wife of James Musgrave, of a son.

June 2nd at 1226 Calle Cramer, Belgrano, the wife of D. A. Schwemann, of Sta. Elena, Entre Rios, of a son.

On the 4th June, at Cangallo 2696, the wife of William Moore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On 1st June, at St. Saviour's, Belgrano, by the Rev. A. O. Tisdall, Robert Lawrence Scott, son of Robert Scott Moncrieff of Edinburgh and Victoria, youngest daughter of the late John Browne Troutbeck.

May 5th in Montevideo, at the Civil Registry, and afterwards at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Rafael Veracy, Dr. George H. Marshall, native of New York, to Miss Bridget Emily O'Connell, native of Longford, Ireland.

June 1st, at the Civil Registry, in Lobos, and on the 2nd, at the Estancia Sta. Maria, by the Rev. Father O'Grady, Charles, second son of the late John Beckford of this city, to Minnie, eldest daughter of Michael McKeon, of Lobos.

DEATHS.

May 17th, at San Nicolas, after 18 days' illness, Henry Brown, age 29 years, station-master, San Nicolas, F.C.R., formerly in Concordia, F.C.C.A.

May 29th, at Calle Miguelitis 1427 Belgrano, Eduardo Cresswell, the beloved son of Edward and Flora Alcock, aged 18 days.

May 30th, suddenly, at his residence 2950 Calle Echeverria, Belgrano, Daniel Jacob Scholten, age 37 years, of the firm Lorthiois Fréres.

May 31st, at Calle San Juan 2956, Ernest William, son of Charles and Maria Delia Peel Davis, of tumour of the brain, aged 15 months.

On May 30th, at the British Hospital, after a short illness, William, eldest son of Patrick Ward and Anne Bacon, formerly of Pergamino.

June 1st, at Cuyo 2408, Margarita Roche de Porritt.

May 4th, at 1 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hope Gibson.

On the 2nd June at the British Hospital, William H. Roberts, superintendent Engineer of the Primitiva Gas Co. (Electric light section).

May 27th, at Olavarria, Felix G. MacWilliam, age 25.

May 30th, at Las Moscas, Entre Rios, Christopher Chevers MacDonnell, barrister at law, aged 57 years, son of the late John Chevers, Esq., of Killyan, Co. Galway, Ireland.

June 4th, at Calle Suipacha 845, Marian Miller Tucker, relict of the late Thomas Tucker, Esq., aged 75 years.

May 23rd, in Salto, of convulsions of the heart, John, fourth and dearly beloved son of the late Edward Casey, of Arroyo Luna, aged 26 years. The deceased received the last rites of the Catholic Church from Rev. Fr. Cyprian, C.P., and the Cura José Carles. Deeply regretted by his afflicted mother, brothers and sisters.

June 1st, at the British Hospital, of heart disease, James Burrell, eldest son of Robert Burrell, of Hastown, Co. Wexford, Ireland, age 35. Fortified by the rites of the Catholic Church. R.I.P. (Home papers please copy).

Letters lying at this Office

A

Mr. H. H. Asslin (3), Leandro Alonso, Jose Alvarez, John Watson & W. Barkley, M. Ahom, Aster Anderson, Miss Luisa A. Allen.

B

Manuel R. Blanco, Juan Batchelor (6), Miss R. Byrne, Mr. Santiago J. Black (5), Alexander Ballintine, A. Bailes, Wm. Brown, Miss Jane Barnes (3), Michael Burke, Mrs K. Browne, M. Bourke, C. M. Brightmore, A. Block, Emile Bezamier, Mr. Bell, Bary, Margret Burk.

C

Harry Cram, Mrs. R. J Champion, Miss Lizzie Carroll, Sra. Cardasco, R. Courdenay, Evelina M. Cusack, Mrs G. H. Coleman, Mr. Eduardo Castillo, Santiago Carbetari, G. L. Chancery, Talbot Cheesman, Miss

PRINCIPAL ARGENTINE EXPORTS.

	WOOL QUANTITY 1896 Tons	WOOL QUANTITY 1897 Tons	WOOL VALUE 1896 $ gold	WOOL VALUE 1897 $ gold	WHEAT QUANTITY 1896 Tons	WHEAT QUANTITY 1897 Tons	WHEAT VALUE 1896 $ gold	WHEAT VALUE 1897 $ gold	MAIZE QUANTITY 1896 Tons	MAIZE QUANTITY 1897 Tons	MAIZE VALUE 1896 $ gold	MAIZE VALUE 1897 $ gold	LIVE STEERS NUMBER 1896 No.	LIVE STEERS NUMBER 1897 No.	LIVE STEERS VALUE 1896 $ gold	LIVE STEERS VALUE 1897 $ gold	LIVE SHEEP NUMBER 1896 No.	LIVE SHEEP NUMBER 1897 No.	LIVE SHEEP VALUE 1896 $ gold	LIVE SHEEP VALUE 1897 $gold
January	28,813	33,124	5,416,875	6,228,700	74,366	19,951	1,710,432	642,433	92,049	52,574	966,513	693,983	35,058	25,677	678,486	470,286	55,320	44,008	165,971	132,009
February	28,813	33,124	5,416,875	6,228,700	74,366	19,951	1,710,432	642,433	92,049	52,574	966,513	693,983	35,058	25,677	678,486	470,286	55,320	44,003	165,971	132,009
March	28,813	33,126	5,416,875	6,228,700	74,368	19,952	1,710,433	642,433	92,049	52,575	966,514	693,983	35,059	25,678	678,488	470,288	55,321	44,003	165,971	132,009
1st Quarter	86,439	99,374	16,250,625	18,881,100	223,100	59,854	5,131,297	1,927,330	276,147	157,723	2,899,540	2,081,949	105,175	77,032	2,035,460	1,410,860	165,961	132,009	497,913	396,027
April	13,639	19,750	2,373,239	3,947,000	77,892	13,212	1,846,057	396,000	90,777	29,500	971,319	295,000	50,538	12,000	694,163	360,000	45,001	42,138	134,997	126,000
May	13,639	13,582	2,373,239	2,716,400	77,892	6,207	1,846,057	198,600	90,777	31,886	971,319	414,000	50,538	13,341	694,163	400,000	45,001	46,191	134,997	138,000
June	13,640	....	2,373,240	....	77,894	....	1,846,057	....	90,778	....	971,319	....	50,539	....	694,164	....	45,003	....	134,999	....
2nd Quarter	40,918	....	7,119,718	....	233,678	....	5,538,171	....	272,332	....	2,913,957	....	151,615	....	2,082,490	....	135,005	....	404,993	....
Total six months	127,357	....	23,370,343	....	456,778	....	10,669,468	....	548,479	....	5,813,497	....	256,790	....	4,117,950	....	300,966	....	902,906	....
July	3,635	....	618,055	....	12,456	....	315,133	....	190,433	....	1,771,034	....	24,035	....	418,450	....	39,072	....	117,218	....
August	3,637	....	618,055	....	12,456	....	315,133	....	190,433	....	1,771,034	....	24,035	....	418,450	....	39,072	....	117,218	....
September	3,635	....	618,055	....	12,456	....	315,134	....	190,435	....	1,771,034	....	24,035	....	418,450	....	39,074	....	117,218	....
3rd Quarter	10,907	....	1,854,165	....	37,368	....	945,400	....	571,301	....	5,313,102	....	72,105	....	1,255,350	....	117,218	....	351,654	....
Total nine months	138,264	....	25,224,508	....	494,146	....	11,614,868	....	1,119,780	....	11,126,599	....	328,895	....	5,373,300	....	418,184	....	1,254,560	....
October	6,965	....	1,393,000	....	18,609	....	446,616	....	138,530	....	1,246,770	....	7,821	....	234,630	....	21,989	....	65,967	....
November	14,526	....	2,905,200	....	10,464	....	376,623	....	184,160	....	2,340,717	....	6,476	....	194,280	....	19,898	....	59,694	....
December	27,864	....	3,993,341	....	8,782	....	391,920	....	128,047	....	1,280,570	....	39,347	....	741,440	....	51,945	....	155,835	....
4th Quarter	49,355	....	8,291,541	....	37,855	....	1,215,159	....	450,787	....	4,868,057	....	53,644	....	1,170,350	....	93,832	....	281,496	....
Total twelve months	187,619	....	33,516,049	....	532,001	....	12,830,027	....	1,570,517	....	15,994,656	....	382,539	....	6,543,650	....	512,016	....	1,536,056	....
Total 1895	201,000		31,000,000		1,010,000		19,500,000		772,000		10,200,000		408,000		7,000,00		430,000		1,300,000	
Total 1894	162,000		28,950,000		1,600,000		27,100,000		55,000		1,050,000		220,500		4,500,0		122,000		450,000	
Total 1893	123,000		25,000,000		1,008,000		23,500,000		85,900		1,600,000		202,000		4,450,000		71,000		363,000	
Total 1892	155,000		44,000,000		470,000		14,700,000		446,000		8,600,000		125,500		2,600,000		40,000		170,000	

	SHEEPSKINS QUANTITY 1896 Tons	SHEEPSKINS QUANTITY 1897 Tons	SHEEPSKINS VALUE 1896 $ gold	SHEEPSKINS VALUE 1897 $ gold	FLOUR QUANTITY 1896 Tons	FLOUR QUANTITY 1897 Tons	FLOUR VALUE 1896 $ gold	FLOUR VALUE 1897 $ gold	LINSEED QUANTITY 1896 Tons	LINSEED QUANTITY 1897 Tons	LINSEED VALUE 1896 $ gold	LINSEED VALUE 1897 $ gold	DRY HIDES QUANTITY 1896 Tons	DRY HIDES QUANTITY 1897 Tons	DRY HIDES VALUE 1896 $ gold	DRY HIDES VALUE 1897 $ gold	FROZEN WETHERS QUANTITY 1896 Tons	FROZEN WETHERS QUANTITY 1897 Tons	FROZEN WETHERS VALUE 1896 $ gold	FROZEN WETHERS VALUE 1897 $ gold
January	2,430	2,190	267,333	219,016	4,295	5,194	150,333	311,687	40,899	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,727	1,481	1,827	429,333	548,265	3,824	3,231	153,000	129,268
February	2,430	2,190	267,333	219,016	4,295	5,194	150,333	311,687	40,899	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,727	1,481	1,827	429,333	548,265	3,824	3,231	153,000	129,268
March	2,431	2,190	267,334	219,017	4,296	5,196	150,334	311,687	40,900	42,391	1,227,000	1,271,728	1,481	1,829	429,334	548,265	3,825	3,238	153,000	129,270
1st Quarter	7,291	6,570	802,500	657,049	12,886	15,584	451,000	935,061	122,698	127,173	3,681,000	3,815,182	4,443	5,483	1,288,000	1,644,795	11,473	9,695	459,000	387,806
April	2,383	2,000	262,166	200,000	4,814	2,381	173,333	119,000	30,910	7,700	927,333	231,000	920	2,600	242,333	780,000	3,829	6,900	153,000	260,000
May	2,383	1,787	262,166	179,000	4,814	3,476	173,333	200,000	30,910	9,070	927,333	272,000	920	2,782	242,333	585,000	3,829	3,779	153,000	142,000
June	2,384	....	262,168	....	4,814	....	173,334	....	30,912	....	927,334	....	921	....	242,334	....	3,831	....	153,000	....
2nd Quarter	7,150	....	786,500	....	14,442	....	520,000	....	92,732	....	2,782,000	....	2,761	....	727,000	....	11,489	....	459,000	....
Total six months	14,441	....	1,588,500	....	27,328	....	971,000	....	215,430	....	6,463,000	....	7,204	....	2,015,000	....	22,962	....	918,000	....
July	2,615	....	287,833	....	4,980	....	184,333	....	7,141	....	102,815	....	2,200	....	705,333	....	2,903	....	116,333	....
August	2,615	....	287,833	....	4,980	....	184,333	....	7,141	....	102,815	....	2,200	....	705,333	....	2,903	....	116,333	....
September	2,617	....	287,834	....	4,981	....	184,334	....	7,141	....	102,816	....	2,291	....	705,334	....	2,904	....	116,334	....
3rd Quarter	7,847	....	863,500	....	14,941	....	553,000	....	21,423	....	308,446	....	6,871	....	2,116,000	....	8,710	....	349,000	....
Total nine months	22,288	....	2,452,000	....	42,269	....	1,524,000	....	236,853	....	6,771,446	....	14,075	....	4,131,000	....	31,672	....	1,267,000	....
October	3,666	....	403,000	....	1,954	....	78,160	....	286	....	8,580	....	2,153	....	645,000	....	3,448	....	161,231	....
November	3,266	....	355,994	....	3,956	....	197,800	....	904	....	27,120	....	1,708	....	512,400	....	3,993	....	151,374	....
December	7,699	....	850,061	....	3,563	....	149,596	....	1,632	....	48,960	....	3,903	....	1,310,705	....	5,092	....	224,600	....
4th Quarter	14,631	....	1,609,055	....	9,473	....	425,556	....	2,822	....	84,660	....	7,764	....	2,469,005	....	13,433	....	537,205	....
Total twelve months	36,919	....	4,061,055	....	51,742	....	1,949,556	....	239,675	....	6,856,106	....	21,839	....	6,600,000	....	45,105	....	1,804,205	....
Total 1895	34,000		3,712,000		54,000		1,880,000		276,500		8,300,000		27,700		8,950,000		41,900		1,675,000	
Total 1894	37,000		4,900,000		41,000		1,020,000		104,500		3,600,000		36,600		7,050,000		36,500		1,860,000	
Total 1893	23,600		4,200,000		38,000		1,320,000		72,300		2,900,000		No. 3,178,000		5,900,000		25,000		2,000,000	
Total 1892	30,100		9,600,000		19,000		1,020,000		43,000		2,550,000		No. 2,850,000		6,060,000		25,500		2,000,000	

Ed. Note.—In the above table all figures of quantity and number are official, from the Custom House and Statistical Department of the Nation. All figures of value are also official, except those for the second quarter of this year which are reckoned at market quotations.
The uniformity in some monthly exports arises from the fact that we compute the monthly average of exports per quarter, as owing to distances and delays in means of communication, it is impossible to get the exact figures each month—the figures per quarter are exact. In the same fashion we have computed the official values per monthly average of each quarter.
The quantities are expressed in tons of 1,000 kilograms, say 2,200 English pounds. The values are expressed in dollars gold worth 47⅞d.
The above, being official quantities and numbers and official values, are the only reliable figures that can be supplied, and are the most approximately correct.
The figures of export of live-stock for first quarter of 1897, for 1896 and previous years include animals sent across frontier to Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile and Bolivia, whilst the figures for second quarter of 1897, are limited to shipments of live-stock by steamer beyond capes.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAILWAY.	MILES OPEN 1896.	MILES OPEN 1897.	RECEIPTS OF WEEK. Date.	1896.	1897.	+ or −	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE. From.	1896.	1897.	+ or −
Buenos Ayres Great Southern	1,403	1,469	May 30th	£ 20,313	£ 18,974	− £ 1,339	July 1st	£ 1,202,326	£ 1,302,844	+ £ 103,430
Central Argentine	790	790	» 29th	» 14,589	» 13,518	− » 1,070	Jan. 1st	» 398,557	» 339,215	− » 59,342
Buenos Ayres Pacific	426	426	» 22nd	» 7,671	» 7,835	+ » 164	July 1st	» 305,652	» 363,853	+ » 58,201
Buenos Ayres Ensenada	129	129	» 30th	» 3,923	» 4,614	+ » 691	Jan. 1st	» 91,545	» 90,853	− » 692
Buenos Ayres Western	427	427	» 30th	» 13,225	» 9,999	− » 3,225	July 1st	» 673,308	» 641,922	− » 31,385
Buenos Ayres Rosario	911	915	» 29th	» 12,268	» 11,627	− » 670	Jan. 1st	» 292,843	» 261,980	− » 30,863
East Argentine	99	99	» 30th	» 509	» 585	− » 324	Jan. 1st	» 16,489	» 13,826	− » 2,662
Central Entre Riano	386	386	» 29th	» 1,205	» 901	− » 304	July 1st	» 57,711	» 52,688	− » 5,022
Santa Fé Cordoba Great Southern	186	186	» 29th	» 2,331	» 1,100	− » 1,231	July 1st	» 92,392	» 88,429	− » 8,963
Bahia Blanca North West	150	186	» 29th	» 564	» 466	− » 98	Jan. 1st	» 13,681	» 17,134	+ » 3,452
Central Uruguay and Auxiliary	581	581	» 29th	» 7,648	» 4,755	− » 2,893	July 1st	» 394,555	» 334,887	− » 59,668
North West Argentine	94	94	» 30th	» 1,870	» 1,361	− » 509	Jan. 1st	» 28,465	» 29,874	+ » 1,408
National Andine	158	208	» 30th	» 1,461	» 1,673	+ » 212	Jan. 1st	» 29,101	» 31,277	+ » 2,175
Argentine Great Western	319	319	» 28th	» 5,895	» 5,476	− » 419	Jan. 1st	» 226,338	» 287,225	+ » 60,887
Central Cordoba (Central Northern)	549	549	» 23rd	$ m/n 62,966	$ m/n 69,500	+ $ m/n 6,534	Jan. 1st	$ m/n 1,111,131	$ m/n 1,242,524	+ $m/n 131,393
Central Cordoba	128	128	» 23rd	» 24,240	» 26,000	+ » 1,760	July 1st	» 517,875	» 501,780	− » 16,095
Cordoba and Rosario	180	180	» 23rd	» 28,336	» 33,400	+ » 5,064	Jan. 1st	» 1,633,196	» 1,630,155	− » 3,041
Oeste Santa Fecino	126	126	» 29th	» 20,189	» 12,755	− » 7,434	Jan. 1st	» 885,063	» 502,303	− » 382,759
Cordoba North Western	95	95	» 27th	» 2,225	» 3,610	+ » 1,384	Jan. 1st	» 90,728	» 102,824	+ » 12,100
Government Central Northern	—	653	» 29th	» 24,718	» 39,512	+ » 14,799	May 1st	» 105,915	» 132,220	+ » 26,305

Note—Fractions of £ or of $ omitted. Aggregates dated July correspond to periods from 1895 and 1896.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

TRAMWAY	MILES OPEN. 1896	MILES OPEN. 1897	RETURNS OF WEEK. Date	No. of Passengers 1896	No. of Passengers 1897	Receipts $ m/n 1896	Receipts $ m/n 1897	+ or − $ m/n	AGGREGATE RECEIPTS TO DATE. Date	No. of Passengers 1896	No. of Passengers 1897	Receipts $ m/n 1896	Receipts $ m/n 1897	+ or − $ m/n
Anglo-Argentine	74	74	May 27th	511,753	517,771	54,121	54,884	+ 713	January 1st	11,396,789	11,749,053	1,210,179	1,247,377	+ 37,197
Belgrano	13	13	» 30th	109,148	117,263	12,879	14,095	+ 1,215	»	2,426,955	2,519,119	291,945	305,085	+ 13,140
Gran Nacional	32	39	January 30th	152,694	181,526	15,389	18,279	+ 2,889	»	—	—	—	—	—
La Nueva	13	13	»	—	—	—	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—
Capital	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitano	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—	»	—	—	—	—	—

Note—Fractions of $ omitted.

SHIPPING DURING WEEK

From May 30th till June 6th

ARRIVALS

FLAG	NAME	WHENCE	CARGO	WHERE FOR	CONSIGNEE
Steamers—					
British	King David	Cardiff	Coal	Buenos Aires	National Government
Norwegian	Folsjo	Rio Janeiro	Ballast	Do	W. Samson & Co.
German	Wittekind	Bremen	General	Do	Maquardt
Do	Rio	Hamburg	Do	Do	Delfino Bros.
British	Juanita	Paranaguá	Yerba	Do	T. S. Boadle & Co.
Do	Hesperides	Montevideo	Ballast	Do	Canale
Do	Æon	Newport	Coal	Do	Central Argentine Ry.
Argentine	Litoral	Rio Grande	Ballast	Do	Carbone & Co.
Italian	Regina Margherita	Genoa	General	La Plata	
German	Harzburg	Bremen	Do	Buenos Aires	V. Freden
British	Zeta	Cardiff	Ballast	Do	Rosario Railway
Italian	Buenos Aires	Montevideo	Do	Do	Bianchi
British	Clyde	Southampton	General	La Plata	H. L. Green
Sailing Ships—					
British	Ludore	Cardiff	Coal	Buenos Aires	To order
Do	Glenogle	Liverpool	Do	Do	Buenos Ayres Gas Co.
Do	Northern Empire	Cardiff	Do	La Plata	
Do	Darwin	Newport	Do	Rosario	
Norwegian	Norma	Manchester	Do	Do	
N. American	Carrie Winslow	Portland	Lumber	Buenos Aires	J. & J. Drysdale
British	Lizzie Curry	Yarmouth	Do	Do	Do
Do	Limeña	Marseilles	General	Do	Do
Do	Cynosure	Newport	Coal	Do	F. C. S.
Do	Glengary	Bahia Blanca	Ballast	Rosario	

DEPARTURES

FLAG	NAME	FROM	DESTINATION
Steamers—			
British	Powderham	Buenos Aires	Deptford
Do	Darwin	Do	Liverpool
Do	Drumelzier	Do	Do
Oriental	Malvinas	Do	Desterro
French	Les Alpes	Do	Marseilles
Oriental	Enrique Barroso	Do	Rio Janeiro
British	Framfield	Do	Dunkirk
Do	Bellagio	La Plata	Deptford
Italian	Perseo	Do	Genoa
British	Avery Hill	Buenos Aires	Port Natal
Do	Palmas	Do	Dunkirk
German	Maceio	Do	Hamburg
Do	Hella	Do	Hull
Italian	Maresca	Rosario	Pelotas
French	Caravellas	Buenos Aires	Havre
Italian	Attività	Do	Genoa
Argentine	Mercurio	Do	Rio Janeiro
British	Kelvingrove	Do	St. Vincent f.o.
Do	Darwin	Do	Do
Do	Wileysike	La Plata	Deptford
French	Cordillere	Do	Bordeaux
British	Mexican Prince	Rosario	London
British	Julia Park	Buenos Aires	Liverpool
Do	Elstree Grange	Do	London
German	Sonnenburg	Rosario	Hamburg
Sailing Ships—			
British	Moama	Buenos Aires	Barbados
Do	Glenfarg	Do	Roads f.o.
Do	Zulu	Buenos Aires	Capetown
Do	Auburndale	Rosario	New York
Do	Frederick	Do	Hamburg

CHARTERS

Name	When	Where to load	Cargo	Freight	Destination
Steamers—					
Manin dksp	June-July	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5 15s and 10s	Dunkirk
Ovingdean Gr. do	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5.12.6 & 10s	Liverpool
Ethelaida do	Prompt	La Plata	Cattle	£300 l.s.	Rio Janeiro
Rio do	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£6 and 9s	Rio Janeiro
Lomas do	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5 10s and 9s 6d	Deptford
Dunblane do	June-July	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5 10s and 9s 6d	Deptford
Rudelsburg do	June	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5 15s & 13.25 f.	Calais
Wolfsburg do	June	Buenos Aires	Cattle & sheep	£5 10s & 13.25 f.	Calais
Waikato do	June-July	La Plata	Cattle & sheep	£5 10s and 9s 6d	Deptford
Bratsberg	Prompt	Montevideo	General	£750 l.s.	Rio Janeiro
Normandy	Prompt	Up-river	Corn	8s	Liverpool
North Sands	June	Up-river	Corn	12s	Rio Janeiro
Sailing Ves.—					
Prosp. Repetto	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Quebracho	14s	Channel f.o.
Stella B.	Prompt	Buenos Aires	Bone ash	Reserved	Mediterranean
Nostra Madre	Prompt	Paysandú	Tallow	£575 l.s.	Channel f.o.
Manin	July	Puerto Borghi	Quebracho	Reserved	Channel f.o.

EXPORTATION OF LIVE STOCK FROM THE MADERO PORT

Month of May, 1897

STEAMER	SHIPPER	No. of ANIMALS Steers	No. of ANIMALS Sheep	INSURANCE	PRICE OF ANIMAL Steers	PRICE OF ANIMAL Sheep
Neustria	Kingsland & Cash	238	660	£3000	$33 gold	$9.50 m.n.
Saxony	Do	147	720	£2500	$30 gold	$10 m.n.
Dunottar	Do	282	1510	£4500	$31 gold	$10 m.n.
Highland Scot	Las Palmas Pro Co.	180	548	$16,725 gold	$7,500 gold	for the lot
Oroño	Hicks & Co.	130	845	£14 & $30 m.n.	$93 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Kelvin	A. Morin	286	1084	F. 350 and 35	$30 gold	$8 gold
Bellasco	Kingsland & Cash	217	939	£3000	$30 gold	$10.50 m.n.
Sophia Kirk (bq)	James Menage	1	—	£1800	£1,400 for	the lot *
Campana	T. Baeye	—	1359	F. 35 each	—	$10 m.n.
Port Melbourne	Kingsland & Cash	392	1240	£5200	$33 gold	$10.50 mn.
King Edgar	J. Swan & Co.	250	1166	£5475	$30 gold	$8 gold
Mayfield	Kingsland & Cash	184	1070	£2800	$30 gold	$10 m.n.
Paranaguá	Lond. Live Stock Co.	120	791	£14 & $30 m.n.	$32 gold	$10 m.n.
Port Elliot	K. & Cash & Swan	556	1100	£8100	$33 gold	$10 m.n.
Blagdon	Julio Schmidt	160	880	F. 350 and 36	F. 160	F. 20
Lavernock	R. Carneiro	165	1140	£3800	$30 gold	$8 gold
Minneburg	Lahusen & Co.	174	893	£14 and 35s	$30 gold	$10 m.n.
Balaklava	Luis Guidetti	50	—	$1600 gold	$95 m.n.	—
Angers	K & Cash & Swan	374	1145	£7036	$32 gold	$10 m.n.
Chingford	Jerriot y Berg.y Gurt	—	1247	F. 33 each	—	$10 m.n.
Landana	Miniville y Dupont	2	—	£6340 *	£8	—
Oceana	Raggio Carneiro	405	1029	£7800	$30 gold	$10 m.n.
Homer	J. Pereyra	6	—	£2 10s	$70 m.n.	—
Birchtor	Hicks & Swan	542	1140	£15 and 14s	$100 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Zeno	Kingsland & Cash	200	1150	£2000	$32 gold	$10 m.n.
Florence	Do	146	737	£3150	$32 gold	$10 m.n.
Shillito	A. Menret	149	1121	F. 100,000	$100 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Louisiana	T. Baeye	128	890	$100,000 m.n.	$100 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Clifton	Lond. Live Stock Co.	172	918	£4500	$90 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Maria A. Modena	A. Menret	1	—	$100 m.n.	$1000	—
Pontos	Nelson & Co.	164	963	£3700	$32 gold	$10 m.n.
Highland Glen	Las Palmas Pro. Co.	105	1016	$15,000 gold	$7980 gold	for the lot
Olympo	Robertson & Co.	164	811	£3560	$30 gold	$9.50 m.n.
Wexford	Hughes P. y Y.	103	494	£2100	$30 gold	$9 m.n.
Breckfield	A. Morin	513	1000	F. 350 & 35	$95 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Brensburg	Nestor Lecoq	102	750	F. 350 & 35	$96 m.n.	$9 m.n.
Corrientes	Lond. Live Stock Co.	249	1230	£5000	$32 gold	$10 m.n.
Bellova	Kingsland & Cash	135	950	£2300	$30 gold	$10 m.n.
Charente	Wintrebeck, P. & B.	—	1015	£30,000	—	$10 m.n.
Pampa	N. Lecoq	4	1522	F. 12 each	—	$10 m.n.
Ribston	Nelson & P. Fraser	218	941	£14 & 30s	$100 m.n.	$10 m.n.
Oakley	Lond. Live Stock Co.	170	1090	£4800	$95 m.n.	$11 m.n.
Framfield	Do	195	1047	£5000	$95 m.n.	$11 m.n.
Alfalfa	C. Ledesma	100	709	£1900	$35 gold	$3.50 gold
		7879	38860			

* The barque Sophia Kirk also carried 38 horses and 159 mules. The amount of £1800 insurance and £1,400 for the animals is therefore for the lot.
* The s.s. Landana also carried 50 horses and 755 mules. The total number of horses and mules shipped during the same month was 883 and 2823 repectively.

GANADOS (en Pié) y CARNES (Congeladas)
Edwd HEYMANS (Consignatorio), 19, rue Béranger, PARIS
Estab° en 1872. — Referencias : SS^rs WATTINE BOSSUT & Fils, BUENOS-AIRES.